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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V.---NO. 32. WEEKLY EDITION. JUNE 13, 1868.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET.
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, . *Business Manager.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy.. 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)............ 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).................. $10 00

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GRASS.

Out in the fields to walk,
Hearing the grasses talk,
In the sweet month of June;
These are the words they say,
As in low whispers they
Speak through the silence of noon.

"Sunbeams, come lie on me;
Rain, here is room for thee;
Clouds, here your shadows may rest;
Wind, you may rustle through;
Cow, here is food for you;
Horse, come and roll on my breast.

Ground bird, come here and see
How you can nest with me,
Child, run about me and play;
Strong man with cheek so brown,
Here come and cut me down,
Toss me and turn me to hay.

Fill high the farmer's loft;
Then go and gather oft
Fodder for cattle at night;
Take all you need of me;
I'll not live selfishly,
Nor for my own delight.

Grasshopper, butterfly,
Bees, that with 'honeyed-thigh'
Ever on busy wing rove,
Born of one parent, we,
All of one family,
Linked all to each other in love.

Golden-hued buttercup,
Over me glancing up,
By the light summer breeze wooed,
You, too, shall each share with me
This happy destiny,
Born to be useful and good.

So shall the early spring
Life to our bosoms bring,
Verdure and beauty restore;
Then, taking heed of us,
All who have need of us,
Welcome shall be as before."

MRS. A. M. WELLS.

THE PARSON'S FIX.

An Awkward Predicament Turns Out Pleasantly.

"I do not know," he began, 'good people, what you mean by a fix; but if you mean an awkward predicament, which for the season is unpleasant, but may or may not end advantageously for the individual chiefly concerned, I can relate to you an interesting narration in which I was the principal performer; but if by fix you intend to designate some circumstance in the chapter of accidents in human life which of necessity must terminate very unpleasantly, like the case of our elder brother Richard, why, all I can say is that—'

"You are an ass, Ned," burst in Dick. "In the first place, you know very well what a fix is. You have not left college long enough to have quite forgotten slang. Secondly, Ned, allow me to remark that my fix did end advantageously, most advantageously, for I go out of matrimony, and saw how nearly through it I had got into trouble. Thirdly, permit me, my dear fellow, to observe, that I will answer for it that the rest of the company, or congregation, as I suppose you would call them, will indorse my observation, that you are not now in the pulpit, and consequently you need not use the longest words you can find; moreover, you may come to the point at once, provided you have a point to come to; and although we happen to be nearly related to you, it is not absolutely necessary that, in the course of your story, you should address us more than once as 'My brethren' or 'My dear brethren.'"

"Tres bien," replied Ned good-humouredly. "I will tell you a fix, a clerical one to boot; moreover, it is the biggest I ever was in, and yet it ended so advantageously as to start me well in life. Just after I was married, I took the curacy—a sole charge—of B——, in Warwickshire, I resided in the rectory, the rector himself being obliged to live in the south of France. Callers of course came, but owing to one circumstance and another, we missed seeing most of them. Before we had started on our round of returning visits, I received a friendly note from Mr. Chilmark, a vicar in the neighborhood, stating that, in former times, he had known my father at college; that he had the rural dean and a few friends coming to dine with him on such a day, and that if my wife and I would waive ceremony (we had not then returned his call), Mrs. Chilmark and he would be much pleased if we would join their dinner party. I should remark that my wife and I had never seen Mr. or Mrs. Chilmark; we were out in the parish when they called on us. They lived about three miles on the other side of the town of W——, from which we were two miles distant. In those days, I did not keep a close carriage, but drove my wife in an open wagonette. I did not know the country at all well; but having studied the map, and got directions from an acquaintance, I had little doubt but that with the help of a young moon, I should find my way.

"It so happened that the night of November 17, 185–, was very foggy; the moon was hardly of any use to us. We could find our way to the town of W——all right, because it was a turnpike road, and I was acquainted with it; but with regard to the other side of the town and the cross-roads, hardly knew what to do. I made up my mind to see if I could get on at all; and if I found myself in the least degree puzzled, I determined to go back, and get a hostler from the town, to act as a guide. As we were leaving W——, and about to drive through a turnpike, a well-appointed carriage overtook us, and passed through the gate just before us. I asked the woman at the gate whose carriage it was. "Mr. Singleton's," she replied. "How fortunate," exclaimed my wife; "that is the rural dean. We know he is going to dine with the Chilmarks; so you have only to follow close upon him, and we shall be all right." Acting on my wife's bright suggestion, I did follow the carriage, and that closely. Luckily, my horse, was a good one. Occasionally, when near water, we seemed to be plunging through darkness, so thick was the fog. However, all went well; and at last I was glad to follow the carriage before me through an avenue up to a large house, whose hall was blazing with light, and resplendent with the liveries of the servants. We did not take much notice then of these things; but, as I divested myself of my wraps, and my wife was putting herself straight in some back-room, I could not help envying Mr. Chilmark, and thinking that his living must be an exceedingly good one, as he was able to have things in such style.

"In a few minutes we were ushered into the drawing-room, the butler making, as usual, some blunder about our names when announcing us. Mr. and Mrs. Chilmark came forward and kindly accosted us. My wife was installed on a sofa near the fire, and I formed one of a knot of gentlemen lounging in the background. We were a large party, about twenty in number; and as the butler left the room, I thought I heard Mrs. Chilmark give the order "Dinner." A few dull moments, as usual, before that meal, when suddenly an electrical shock of a curious nature was communicated to the majority assembled in the drawing-room. The door was opened, and instead of dinner being announced, the butler ushered in Mr. and Mrs. Templeton. There did not appear to me to be anything unusual in this, but evidently a great commotion was created. Persons looked curiously at my wife and myself, and at last Mr. Chilmark touched me on the shoulder, saying: "May I speak a word with you in the library?" I followed, and noticed my host, in crossing the hall, say something to one of the servants.

"As soon as we were closeted together, Mr. Chilmark's manner changed at once. "Now, sir," said he to me, "what is the meaning of all this? Who are you really? Where do you come from? Of course I was surprised; and wishing my father's peppery friend, Mr. Chilmark, at the very opposite side of the globe. I calmly stated who I was, and reminded him of his invitation.

"I invite you, sir!" he roared; "you—you—you"——He bit his lips to check his angry words.

"Yes, sir," I replied, "you did; and you asked also Mr. Singleton, the rural dean, and I have come, not exactly with him, but just after him."

"Stop sir; no more lies."

"Excuse me, sir," I replied, "one more word and I have done. Either you are prematurely drunk or you are mad, I do not care to dine with either drunkard or madman. I shall call my wife out of the drawing-room, and beg to wish you good evening."

"Excuse me, sir," he hissed through his teeth, while he pleased himself between me and the door; "you will not get off so easily young man."

"Now this was a pleasant predicament thus to be closeted with a madman.

"Pray, may I ask you what on earth you mean," said I.

"Pray, may I ask what on earth you mean?" he replied. "Do you know who I am?—where you are?"

"Yes; you are Mr. Chilmark, the rector of ——a very old friend of my father, the late Mr. Temple of——; I am standing in your library at your rectory, having been asked here to dine; and upon my word, the sooner I get out of your hospitable house, and cut your acquaintance for good, the better I shall be pleased."

"He grinned horribly as I spoke, and said: "I am Lord Claydon. This is Claydon castle. I never asked you to dine; and, in short, you are a scamp. I have already sent for a policeman, and till he arrives, you shall not leave this room."

"Well," thought I, "thank goodness, he has sent for a policeman; so ere long I shall get rid of this madman's society." What to do, I knew not. I fixed my eye on him, and tried to master him by staring him out of countenance. We were both silent for a few moments. At last my friend said to me: "Your tale is ingenious, young man: but it breaks down. If you were going to dine with Mr. Chilmark at ——rectory, how come you to be here, a distance of six miles from your pretended destination?"

"I then explained that I knew the rural dean, Mr. Singleton, was going to dine with Mr. Chilmark—that I was a stranger in the county, and was not acquainted with the roads—that the turnpike woman told me it was Mr. Singleton's carriage which passed us at the gate, and that I had followed it, and consequently found myself where I now was.

"Light began to dawn somewhat upon the obfuscated senses of both of us. It struck me that my supposed madman was in all probability really Lord Claydon, and that in some way I had made a mess of the matter—missed my leading carriage in the fog, or done something of that kind. I imagine it began to strike the gentleman opposite that possibly after all I might not be an impostor. Lord Claydon—for so I must call him—then said: "You tell me that you are Mr. Temple, the new curate of ——. What proofs can you give me that you are what you represent yourself?"

"Plenty, to-morrow," replied I; "but not many at present. Look at me, however—do I not appear a gentleman and a clergyman?"

With a kind of ghastly grin, Lord Claydon said: "That goes for nothing. You are not a bit better got up than—in fact not so well got up as——. However, I want more proof."

"Proof!" replied I. "Why, go into your drawing-room, and see if some of your neighbors do not possess more information than yourself, and ask them whether or not a Mr. Temple has not very recently come to be a curate of——."

"Oh, very likely that is the case, sir; but I want proofs that you are that Mr. Temple."

"Proofs, man!" I cried, getting very impatient—"proofs, man! Why, what am I to do? I cannot refer you to my mother, for she is not here; I do not carry my card-case in my dress-coat; and my wife's evidence is, I suppose, not admissable. I tell you, though, what I can do—I beg to refer you to my pocket-handkerchief, my stockings, and the tail of my shirt. If you like to inspect them, you will find Edward Temple written in marking-ink." So saying, I pulled out my pocket-handkerchief, and indignantly threw it on the table. Lord Claydon took it up, carelessly glanced at it, and then, smiling showed me "E. H. C.," embroidered in the corner. To my intense annoyance, I saw that my wife had placed in my pocket a fine scented handkerchief of her own, that I might seem grand, I suppose; and not only that, but the pocket-handkerchief was one of her marriage outfit; and marked—goodness knows for what reason, though I could suggest many, and none of them creditable to the fair sex—with the initials of her maiden name—the said pocket handkerchief, mind you, being never to be used till she became Mrs. Edward Temple. I was not pleased at all this; and you know it too, Lizzie," said Ned, turning to his laughing wife, and then went on; "I explained matters to Lord Claydon, and said: "It really looks awkward; but may I beg you to examine my stockings, and the tail of my shirt. My wife's stockings would not fit me, and she can hardly have a shirt made like this." So saying, I began to kick off my Wellington boot.

Lord Claydon interrupted me: "My dear sir, I cannot allow that. Be kind enough to forgive and excuse me for what has taken place. I could not subject a gentleman to the test you propose; and if I have by any chance been taken in again"—and he laughed—"all I can say is, I have been deceived by the most perfect fac simile of a gentleman."

"Come Ned, draw it mild," suggested Settler Dick.

"Well," returned Ned, "those were the words he used, and as he spoke, he held out his hand: "Forgive me, will you?" Our hands met in a mutual squeeze. He sat down for a moment at the table, wrote a hasty note, and then taking my arm within his, led me to the drawing-room. As he crossed the hall, he gave the note to a servant, with a message, of which all I caught was "Give that to——."

"A few moments after we entered the drawing-room, dinner was announced. Lord Claydon took my wife in, and I had an honorable companion intrusted to my care, and found myself in a prominent position at the table. The first glass of champagne had just been handed round, when in a kind of stage-whisper, the butler announced to Lord Claydon, "The policeman has come, my lord." His lordship bit his lips, and looked sheepish, but said nothing.

"After dinner, a note was handed to him. He hastily skimmed it, and at once rose and said. "Ladies and gentlemen, at an ordinary dinner-party speeches are detestable, and the drinking of healths a thing of bygone days; and yet I must make the one and propose the other. Lady Claydon and I had asked our new neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Templeton, to dine here to-day. We had not met on the occasion of our calling, but I had had Mr. Templeton pointed out to me in thh street. When Mr. and Mrs. Temple were introduced, I naturally concluded they were Mr. and Mrs. Templeton, especially as my butler mumbled the name, though I confess Mr. Templeton hardly appeared to be the same person who had been pointed out to me in the street as Mr. Templeton. However, persons look different by candlelight and daylight. When Mr. and Mrs. Templeton were afterwards ushered into the drawing-room, I was astonished. I at once recognized Mr. Templeton as the gentleman who had been pointed out to me under that name. The question, of course, arose, who can Mr. Temple be? He must be an impostor. We adjourned to my library, and a discussion took place between us, which, on my part, was certainly more animated than polite. It ended in my being quite satisfied that Mr. Temple was a gentleman, though how he came to my house I cannot exactly understand. I wrote a hurried line to Mr. Chilmark just before dinner, and I have now got an answer to the effect that Mr. Temple was to have dined with him to-day, but that he is glad to learn that by accident he is enjoying what Mr. Chilmark is pleased to call the superior hospitalities of Claydon castle. As to superior hospitalities, all I can say is, that I most sincerely hope Mr. Temple will kindly forgive my inhospitable treatment of him before dinner. I will make him the most ample apology he likes for my uncourteous suspicion; and let me add for his information—for the rest of you have heard the story—that my uncourteous suspicions arose from the fact of a well got-up, gentlemanly clergyman calling here a few days ago with his wife at luncheon-time. He represented himself as being the secretary for the society for——, showed me his receipt-book, and talked glibly of matters and persons connected with the society. The end of the affair was that he and his wife lunched here. I paid him a check for five hundred pounds, being a legacy lately left by my friend, Mr.——, to the society. Unfortunately for me, I happened to be Mr.——'s executor. I also paid him my annual subscription to the society. He and his wife made a good lunch, pocketed my silver spoons and forks, and their coachman stole some things from the stable and the servants' hall. So you see, Mr. Temple, I am just now more than usually suspicious of gentlemanly parsons."

"A good-natured laugh at the expense of Lord Claydon and myself ran round the table. It appeared on inquiry that Mr. Ambrose, who was dining with Lord Claydon, drove a pair of greys and a close carriage, as likewise did Mr. Singleton, the rural dean, who was dining with Mr. Chilmark. The turnpike-woman had mistaken one carriage for the other and owing to the mis-direction, I had followed the wrong carriage. Hence my fix, an the bottom of which you will observe was a woman. However, all's well that ends well. Lord Claydon took very kindly to me. I was a constant visitor at Claydon castle; and when the living I now hold became vacant, Lord Claydon used his influence successfully with the late lord chancellor to get me appointed as the new vicar.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Hartz's Latest Trick and How it is Done.

One of the latest and best tricks of Hartz, the illusionist, is the "basket trick" which is described and explained: A large wicker basket, about five feet long and four feet deep, is placed on the stage, being supported by legs which elevate it a foot or more above the floor; thus effectually precluding the use of trap doors. A young lady dressed in black is conducted to the basket, and blindfolded with a handkerchief borrowed from some one in the audience. While the illusionist is talking, she escapes from him and runs behind the curtain, as if to evade the awful fate awaiting her. He pursues and brings her back; this flight is repeated three or four times. Finally he succeeds in having her go into the basket. The lid is then closed, and he takes a sword and thrusts it through the sides of the basket. Screams ensue: but he mercilessly repeats the act several times, though his sword is dripping with blood. He lifts the cover, and a hand is thrust upward, while the shrieks grow fainter. He shuts down the lid again, gives another stab, and the shrieks cease. Now carefully opening the basket and tipping it toward the audience, he exposes the interior to view; but it is empty! At this instant the young lady enters the hall by the main entrance opposite the stage and walks up the aisle to the astonishment of every one present. And, as proof of her indentity, she has the veritable handkerchief. The following is the explanation: After the lady is blindfolded, it will be remembered she tries to escape by disappearing behind the curtain. Instead of her returning, another lady dressed precisely in the same way, and blindfolded so that the features are concealed, is led out and conducted to the inside of the basket. She immediately lies down in the bottom of it, and false lids fall over her, which have been caught up at the ends inside the basket. When Mr. Hartz thrusts in the sword, he never pierces the lower part, because the lady is there. The blood is some colored liquid which she puts on the blade. When he lifts the cover, of course this false bottom is over her, and though the basket is tipped forward so as to give all a chance to see that it is empty, yet the time is so short the eye is not able to see the difference between the distance of the outside and inside. The real young lady in the meantime has gone around to the entrance of the hall, and the other remains concealed in the basket.

Pneumatic Dispatch.

Gov. Fenton having approved the act of the New York Legislature to facilitate the transmission of letters, merchandise, &c., by means of the Pneumatic Dispatch, and the public now have the promise of soon enjoying the most improved and rapid means of intercommunication. The act authorizes the laying of pneumatic tubes under the streets of New York and Brooklyn, and also under the waters of the North and East rivers. The present enterprise contemplates the connection of the Brooklyn, Jersey City and all our sub-postoffices with the General Postoffice, and also the erection of pneumatic letter boxes in place of the presen lamp post boxes, so that letters and parcels will be collected and delivered by air pressure, acting on cars, which will pass along at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The mails will go back and forth betweeu the New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City Postoffices in from three to five minutes. Letters deposited in any of the street letter boxes, on the pneumatic line, below Forty-second street, will be carried to the General Postoffice or to any intermediate city station in from three to six minutes. The great benefit that will accrue to business transactions from this arrangement may be easily understood. The introduction of the pneumatic dispatch is due to the efforts of Mr. Alfred E. Beach, of the *Scientific American*, and he may well be congratulated upon his success before the Legislature. The pneumatic dispatch was first put into practical operation last October at the American Institute Fair, and a full account of its construction and operations was then given in our columns. It is the intention of the grantees to put a short line of the pneumatic dispatch into operation within the next ninety days. The exact route has not yet been determined, but it will probably extend from the postoffice, corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, to the City Hall Park. If this short line is found to operate as well as is expected, the pneumatic tubes will be laid down extensively in many directions.

The Lycoming County Agricultural Fair will be held at Williamsport, on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of September.

THE LA GROSSE DEMOCRAT AND THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Beautiful Specimen of Democratic Literature.

The most widely circulated Democratic newspaper in the country is the LaCrosse *Democrat.* The following is its notice of the Methodist General Conference lately in session in Chicago —saving a few paragraphs which are too indecent to be reprinted:

THE CHICAGO RUMP CONFERENCE.

There is now in session in the city of Chicago a nondescript, black and-tan, Rump Radical, politico-religious mob known as the Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Church.

It is convened nominally in the interests of the Methodist denomination, but really in the interests of the mongrel party, and with an eye to the interests of Grant, who is the candidate of the Methodists. It will remain in session until after the Chicago Convention, and will add its nasal whine to the chorus of damnable discords that will hail the nomination of the azure-backed butcher.

It is engineered by the infamous Simpson, Methodist Bishop of Philadelphia, who, in collusion with Gen. Howard, and other reverend ruffians of the Freedmen's Bureau, took possession of 1,200 churches belonging to the Methodist Church South, and turned them over to the niggers and convict preachers of the North.

The government of the Methodist Church is that of a pure aristocracy. The lay members have no voice in its management or discipline. The entire organization is under the control of an oligarchy. And such an oligarchy! Heaven save the mark! Outside the rim of Afric's odorous clime there never met in solemn conclave such a sweet scented gang.

There never was convened on this continent so fanatical, ignorant, obstreperous a mob of renegade whites. The honest, earnest members of the Methodist denomination are entitled to the full measure of respect that should always be accorded to sincere Christians, but the vagabond political and moral harlots who make night hideous with their infernal howlings, are further beneath the contempt of white men, than a Yankee singing school is beneath an angel choir.

We have closely scanned the proceedings of the Conference (so called), and as long as the Bishops and Elders confined themselves to the legitimate business of a religious body, we refrained from criticising their action; but the quadrennial address of the Bishops, presented to, and accepted by the conference yesterday, was simply a clever electioneering document, fragrant of Congo, and bearing the earmarks of the vandal church plunderer, Simpson. The bogus conference has shown its hand in time to let the people see the drift of its proceedings, and the black, Satanic source from whence it derives its inspiration. It is entitled to no more respect than the disgusting impeachment farce at Washington.

The Caucasians will remember its demoniac spirit, and will turn the cold shoulder to the lazy vagabonds who prowl through the land eking out a worthless existence, and disseminating the seeds of nigger Methodism.

* * * * * * * * *

Guard well the back door of your gin-mills, oh ye dispensers of benzine, for the throats that are enveloped in white chokers are often athirst.

Look well to your four footed beasts, ye that keep livery stables, for horse-flesh hath ever a powerful attraction for the Methodist deacon!

Look well to your wallets, oh, ye who travel in the street cars, lest ye lose the lovely patches of ragged paper that have symbolized money ever since the time that these nice shepherds have furnished inspiration for the political machine.

Look well to your mustard cups and spoons of shoddy silver, oh, ye maidens who doth dispense the juice of the hop, for the bible-bangers do delight to labor with the nymphs, who are profanely called beer-jerkers, and the pockets of the brethren are capacious.

Mount a two barrel gun within range of your clothes line, oh, ye that have much raiment, for the colporteurs have a weakness for square-tailed shirts and embroidered underclothes.

Place none but tried men on guard at night, oh, ye who set up free lunches for your patrons, for the hymn squawkers do go for all things which are free.

Guard well your watch-tower, oh, ye publicans of high and low degree, for in beating landlords a Methodist circuit-rider can double discount the "oldest inhabitant."

And, oh, ye unsuspecting Methodist brethren of Chicago, hearken to our warning, and go mighty slow on your itinerant brethren from the country, for they will reneague on you the first deal.

Brethering, let us pray!

Absinthe.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

A quarter of a century ago absinthe was the drink of French coachmen, grooms, and footmen, and people of the lowest class; to-day its most ardent lovers are to be found among educated and well-to-do Parisians. Literary men, professors, artists, actors, musicians, financiers, speculators, shopkeepers, even women, yield themselves up to its seductive influence—to those undeniable provocations which seem, they say, to impart renewed activity to an enfeebled brain, developing a world of new ideas, and which thus, it is believed, have inspired many a noble work of imagination in literature and art. It may be so; but then those who habitually excite the brain with absinthe soon discover that they can produce positively nothing without its aid, and that a time arrives when heavy stupor supersedes that excitement of the intellectual faculties which once seemed so easy and so harmless.

After the first draught of this poison, which Dr. Legrand, who has studied its effects, pronounces to be one of the greatest scourges of our time, you seem to lose your feet, and you mount to a boundless realm without horizon. You probably imagine that you are going in the direction of the infinite, whereas you are simply drifting into the incoherent. Absinthe affects the brain unlike any other stimulant; it produces neither the heavy drunkenness of beer, the furious inebriation of brandy, nor the exhilarant intoxication of wine. It is an ignoble poison, destroying life not until it has more or less brutalized its votaries, and made drivelling idiots of them.

There are two classes of absinthe drinkers. The one, after becoming accustomed to it for a short time, takes to imbibing it in considerable quantities, when all of a sudden delirium declares itself. The other is more regular, and at the same time more moderate in its libations; but upon them the effects, though necessarily more gradual, are none the less sure. Absinthe drinkers of the former class are usually noisy and aggressive during the period of intoxication, which, moreover, lasts much longer than drunkenness produced by spirits or wine, and is followed by extreme depression and a sensation of fatigue, which is not to be got rid of. After a while the digestive organs become deranged, the appetite continues to diminish, until it is altogether lost, and an intense thirst supplies its place.

Now ensues a constant feeling of uneasiness, a painful anxiety, accompanied by sensations of giddiness and tinglings in the ears; and as the day declines, hallucinations of sight and hearing begin. A desire of seclusion from friends and acquaintances takes possession of the sufferer, on whose countenance strong marks of disquietude may be seen; his mind is oppressed by a settled melancholy, and his brain affected by a sort of sluggishness which indicates approaching idiocy. During its more active moments he is continually seeing either some imaginary persecutor from whom he is anxious to escape, or the fancied denunciator of some crime he dreams he has committed. From these phantoms he flies to hide himself, or advances passionately towards them protesting his innocence. At this stage the result is certain, and dissolution rarely delayed very long.

The symptom that first causes disquiet to the habitual absinthe drinker is a peculiar affection of the muscles, commencing with fritful contractions of the lips and muscles of the face, and tremblings in the arms, hands, and legs. These are presently accompanied by tinglings, numbness, and a distinct loss of physical power; the hair falls off, the countenance becomes wan and sad-looking, the body thin, the skin wrinkled and of a yellowish tinge—everything, in short, indicates marked decline. Simultaneously with all this, lesion of the brain takes place; sleep becomes more and more disturbed by dreams, nightmares, and sudden wakings; ordinary illusions, succeeded by giddiness and headaches, eventually give place to painful hallucinations, to delirium in its most depressing form, hypochondria, and marked impediment of speech. In the end comes entire loss of intellect, general paralysis, and death.

There are two kinds of absinthe consumed in Paris, the common and the Swiss absinthe, the latter of which possesses almost double the intoxicating properties of the former. A few years ago the consumption of the common absinthe was three times that of the Swiss; but now the proportions are reversed, and four times as much Swiss absinthe is drank as of the common quality. According to official statistics, France receives from Switzerland nearly 2,000,000 gallons of the noxious compound annually; in addition to which an enormous quantity made in Paris is sold as the veritable Swiss production.

Genuine absinthe is distilled from the leaves of major and minor absinthe, angelica roots, calamus aromaticus, aniseed dittany leaves, and wild marjoram, all of which have been previously bruised and soaked for a period of eight days in alcohol. A quantity of oil of aniseed is then added, and the whole is carefully mixed together. Occasionally fennel, mint, etc., enter into the composition. The utmost care is taken to obtain the right shade of color, and to insure the liquid expanding and whiteuing well when mixed with water. Should it prove to be deficient in these qualities, the manufacturer does not hesitate to add indigo, hyssop, nettles, and even to have recourse to sulphate of copper to obtain the precise tint of green, or chloride of antimony to produce the milky white precipitate, both of these chemicals being deadly poisons.

Paris actually has its Clubs of absinthe-drinkers, the members of which are pledged to intoxicate themselves with no other stimulant, and even to drink no other fluid—the only pledges, it is believed, which they do not violate. They assemble daily at some appointed place of rendezvous at a certain hour, and proceed to dissipate their energies and their centimes in draughts of that fatal poison which fills the public and private mad houses of Paris. These absinthe-drinking Clubs are certainly not numerous, but liquor shops abound in all quarters of the city, where absinthe may be said to be the staple drink; and lately several have sprung up which, to attract the youth of Paris to them, dispense the insidious beverage at the hands of pretty women.

PETROLEUM BUSINESS.

Production --- Development --- Stock on Hand--Shipments, &c.

The Titusville *Herald,* in its report of the oil production for the month of May, says the average daily production for the month reached nine thousand seven hundred and ninety barrels, or an increase over the average of each of the twenty-three days ending April 30th, of one thousand one hundred and thirty barrels. The average per day of each farm and district in the region will be found in the table of production, drilling wells, &c. The increase in most of the districts commenced early in the month and continued up to the close. But few farms showed a decrease from last month.

During the month about forty-four wells were completed and tested, and about thirty of them produced in paying quantities. About six of the whole number completed were being tested during the latter part of the month, with indications of producing from ten to fifty barrels per day each. Nearly all of the small producing wells that will be profitable to work at the present price of petroleum are being pumped, and but little further increase may be expected from this source. There will undoubtedly be an increase during the coming month, but what it will reach is exceedingly difficult to determine. The number of wells going down June 1st was two hundred and forty-five.

The following table shows the production on the 7th of each month for the six months ending April 7th, and the average per day for the twenty three days ending April 30th and for the month ending May 31st:

	Barrels.
November 7th, 1867	9,885
December 7th, 1867	10,462
January 7th, 1868	11,055
February 7th, 1868	10,811
March 7th, 1868	9,708
April 7th, 1868	8,943
Average per day from April 8th to May 1st	8,650
" " " May 1st to June 1st	9,790

The total stock on hand in the oil regions on the 1st of June was two hundred and ninety thousand four hundred barrels. In this amount are included three thousand barrels in wooden tanks, on the Hyde and Egbert farm; thirteen hundred that are held at Titusville, Henry's Bend and Oleopolis; four thousand that are in wooden tankage at Tidioute, and the stock on the hands of producers and that in iron tankage. The amount on the hands of producers has changed but little since May 1st, and it is set down at from three to four days production, or thirty-six thousand barrels.

As compared with the stock held on the 1st ult., the stock on the 1st inst. shows a decrease of one hundred and thirty-one thousand two hundred barrels. The stock in iron tankage has peen reduced during the same time one hundred and thirty-five thousand barrels. At Tidioute the amount in tankage was largely reduced by shipments to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. If the Allegheny river should remain open to navigation during the greater part of June the stock will decrease somewhat, but should it remain closed the present prospect is that it will be slightly enlarged.

Of the stock held in iron tankage nearly sixty thousand barrels have been sold, buyers' option all 1868, and about ten thousand are substantially out of the market on account of being too heavy.

During the last month the price of petroleum has been feverish, and it has undergone three or four rises and declines. At the opening there was more excitement than at any other time this year, and the prices advanced at Oil City, from $3 75 on the 1st, to $4 50 on the 7th, and at Titusville from $3 38 to $3 80. From the 10th the prices commenced to decline, and with the exception of two days when the markets were a little excited, the decline continued until the close. On the 30th the quotations were given at $3 30 at Titusville, $3 40 at Petroleum Center, and $3 75 at Oil City.

The following were the total shipments by the railways from May 1st to June 1st, and since January 1st

	For the month ending May 31.	Since Jan. 1.
To New York, bbls	71,391	408,962
To Cleveland "	70,964	217,459
To Boston "	7,823	89,078
To Philadelphia "	27,854	113,787
To Portland "	1,365	......
To other points "	9,079	77,978
Total	188,486	926,879

June and Roses.

"There is no price set on the lavish summer,
And June may be had by the poorest comer.
And what is so rare as a day in June?
Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,
And over it softly her warm ear lays."

So sings Lowell in the sweetest of Idyls, "The Vision of Sir Launfal," a poem which will grow into the hearts of men as years pass on, and while language lasts will never be forgotten.

June is truly the poet's month, the most sensuous month of all the calendar. It appeals to the sight, taste and smell. It is, par excellence, the month of roses, of strawberries, and of living green. The trees in their newly clad robes are never so resplendent. Even mortals seem to be clothed anew (We mean in a spiritual sense). We admire and wonder at the glories of nature, and our hearts are uplifted to the Maker and Preserver of all.

"Now the heart is so full that a drop overfills it,
We are happy now because God so wills it;
No matter how barren the past may have been,
'Tis enough for us now that the leaves are green;
We may shut our eyes, but we cannot help knowing
That skies are clear and grass is growing."

How clearly and forcibly Lowell expresses the thoughts of all hearts in the advent of the summer. We celebrate the birth of May, when trees are leafless, grass dry and shrivelled, flowers pale and rare; and catarrh lurking in every breeze, fever in every valley. The holiday usually results in calls upon the physician whereas, if we would give up the silly imitation of our trans-Atlantic brethren and institute a holiday on the advent of the summer, how gloriously bright it would be! Then white dresses and wreaths of roses would be suitable and not uncomfortable to the wearer, and all would be merry as a wedding feast. Cannot some of our leaders of ton commence the work of grace? In Boston the May festival is usually held in Music Hall, for atmosphere and skies are rarely favorable for out-door spots. Indeed, for that matter, the festival might as well be held in January.

June is the month of roses, the season when, throughout our broad land, our blossoming prairies, our verdant gardens, the rose maintains its supremacy over all flowers, and rightly claims its title of queen. It has been called the ornament of the earth—the brush of beauty and the breath of love.

Nymphs who haunt the embowering shades,
Poesy's enchanting maids,
Woo thee, Rose; thy charms inspire
All the raptures of the lyre
Cull we straight the inviting rose;
Shielded by the thorn that grows,
Cull the rose; what boots the smart?
Countless sweets regale the heart.

So sang the old Greek poet Anacreon, centuries ago, in praise of the "queen of flowers." Modern language cannot excel it in purity of thought and expression. The rose among the ancients was held in high consideration—was used to adorn the temple and the palace, the solemn rites of religion and the festive gayeties of the banquet. Cleopatra, at a feast given to Mark Antony, expended a talent, upward of one thousand dollars, in the purchase of roses alone; and the banqueting hall, we are told, was strewn knee deep with the fragrant flowers. But Nero far exceeded the voluptuous queen. Suetonius relates that he spent four millions sescertes, equal to $150,000, on roses for one supper,! The porticos and the court-yards of the palace, as well as the couches and apartments, were thickly covered with them. If a high lady of fashion in these days expends $1,000 in flowers for her ball, all the newspapers publish the item, an many ridicule the expenditure. But the ancients far exceeded us in prodigality and extravagance. Heliogabalus, enraged with some of his senators, invited them to a banquet, set before them the most expensive entertainment, the highest seasoned dishes and wine of all countries. When the festival was at its height, he withdrew, and instantly trap-doors were opened in the ceiling, and a shower of fragrant flowers fell upon the guests. They considered it a part of the entertainment, and greeted them with songs and laughter. But still they fell. When the flowery rain became oppressive, they remonstrated, but in vain. The flowers fell until the Senators were smothered in the sweets! When we read of the merciless tortures of the Romans, of the thousands that were put to death by every conceivable mode of agony, one could almost envy these Roman Senators their odorous death. It is a pity that some of our Senators and wise men at the present day could not be disposed of as happily. To

"Die of a rose in aromatic"

cannot be the worst mode of departure from life.

From the ancients using so large quantities of the flowers, we believe that they know not how to extract their fragrance. Otto of roses is chiefly produced in Bengal, but it is also produced in Persia, India, Upper Egypt and Tunis. A thousand roses yield two and a half pounds of rose water. From a film that rises on this the otto is taken with a feather. The thousand roses produce 180 grains of otto. One drop is worth its weight in gold.

And now let us all welcome the summer; let us hail her advent with praises; let us put far from us for a time the carping cares of life, and join with Lowell in the saying:

Joy comes, grief goes, we know not how,
Everything is happy now
Everything is upward striving;
'Tis as easy now for the heart to be true
As for grass to be green or skies to be blue—
'Tis the natural way of living.
Who knows whither the cloud have fled?
In the unscarred heavens they leave no wake;
And the eyes forget the tears they have shed,
The heart forgets its sorrows and ache;
The soul partakes the season's youth
And the sulphurous rifts of passion and woe
Lie deep 'neath a silence pure and smooth;
Like burnt-out craters healed with snow.

—*Springfield Republican.*

Perfect Printing.

It has been doubted whether an absolutely perfect copy of a classical author has ever been printed. A wealthy amateur tried to make a perfect copy of "Os Luciados," of Camoens; and, with the aid of the accomplished printer, Didot, got up a magnificent edition of it at an enormous expense, which was not to contain a single error. All thought that he had succeeded, but when the book was printed, an error was discovered in some of the copies, by one of the letters of the word luzituno being displaced by some accident, while working the sheets. The same experiment was made by a famous firm in Glasgow. Every precaution was taken to procure typographical accuracy. Six experienced proof readers were employed, who devoted many hours to each page, and when they had done with it, it was posted up in the hall of the university, with a notice offering a reward of fifty pounds to any person who discovered an error. Each page was thus posted for two weeks before it went to press. No error was discovered; but when the work was printed, several errors wore detected, one of which was in the firsa line of the first page.

MAGDALA.

An Interview With King Theodore.

Under date of April 5, Mr. Rassam, one of the English captors, writes a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* in which he describes an interview with King Theodore: On the 2d inst. the King sent for me to go down with my companions, Dr. Blanc and Mr. Prideaux, and see the great mortar being brought up to Salamgee. We went down very early and saw his Majesty superintending the making of the new road for bringing up the guns and mortars which had been brought up from Debra Tabor. He received us most politely, and asked us to sit behind him on some loose stones on the edge of a precipice overlooking the soldiery who were pulling up the gun wagons. As soon as the large mortar, which is called "Savastopol," reached the turn of the road below us, where we could see it plainly, his Majesty asked me what I thought of it. I replied that it was most magnificent, and added that I hoped that it would not be long before my brothers (British troops) would be looking on it with the same friendly pleasure which I then experienced. He smiled and said, "I hope so, too." After that I asked him to gladden my heart by ordering my remaining five fellow-captives to be released from their chains. His Majesty at once acceded to my request and sent and had them unfettered. These were Captain Cameron and Messrs. Stern, Rosenthal, Kerans, and Petro. After the huge mortar had been brought up the declivity of about forty-five degrees, and the wagon taken to level ground, the king asked me to go and see it. My companions and myself went up on the wagon and examined "Savastopol" minutely; and afterward I had to send a message to him befitting the occasion. I said that since the great Menilek nothing so wonderful had been produced. We were then invited to join him again, and we all sat together on the edge of the precipice, to see the rest of the cannons and mortars brought up. His majesty asked me first about European warfare, and how peace was concluded among kings at the termination of a war; how far the rifles of our soldiery carried, and how the word of command was given. After I had answered these questions, he asked what number of troops had been sent by England against him. I said I had heard that about 12,000 men had been sent, but I did not think that more than 6,000 or 7,000 would come here. I then told him about the elephants and the bands, and said that I thought his Majesty would be very much pleased when he heard their music. He replied that had he been as powerful as he once was he would certainly have gone down to the coast to meet our people on landing, or he would have sent and asked them what they wanted in his country. "But now," he added, "I have lost Abyssinia, excepting this rock, and it would be quite foolish of me to say anything; however, I am ready to meet them here, and I must submit to the will of my Creator." He then spoke about the return of Captain Cameron to Abyssinia without an answer to his letter which he had sent to our Queen. He said: "After he returned to my country I waited five days before I knew that he had returned without an answer. I then sent and asked him why he came back without a reply." He then spoke of the abuse heaped upon him by Messrs. Stern and Rosenthal. The latter, he said, had written to his friends to say that the British Government had laughed at him, and that he had called his Majesty "King of the Wild Beasts." (Mr. Rosenthal had described him as "his Savage Majesty," and this passage we translated as above.) He further said that he knew that my companions and I were great men, and he had ill treated us without any cause, and for this he was very sorry. After a little more chat his majesty invited us to go and have something to eat. He had ordered a silk tent to be pitched for us near his, and he escorted us to it himself. He left Messrs. Flad and Waldmeier and Altoo Samuel to attend to our wants. As soon as the king left, a large basket of taff (bread) was brought to us from the royal kitchen, and the wives of Messrs. Waldmeier and Saalmuller (daughters of the late Mr. Bell) sent us some kababs and sweetmeats by the king's order, and a jar of strong mead accompanied the whole from the royal tea establishment. No sooner had the king returned to his tent than he sent to say that the two happiest days he had experienced since I left him in July, 1866, were the day on which he had cast the large mortar; and to-day, because he had met me under favorable circumstances. He asked me to allow him to have a salute fired in honor of the occasion, because he felt very happy that day. Of course, in my answer to him, I said that what pleased him pleased me. Immediately after the roar of artillery was heard in the camp, followed by the "tableel" from the female establishments. The king afterward sent for Messrs. Flad and Waldmeier, and said that he wished to speak to them a few words before my return to the fortress. He spoke to them on different matters, and concluded by saying that a little fire so small as a pea is apt to become a great one, and gave me a hint that it was left to me to extinguish it. Mules were then provided for us from the royal stables, and as soon as we got leave to start we left and and returned to our prison. The old and new commandants of Magdala escorted us up.

Cast-Iron Stoves a Cause of Disease.

[From the London Lancet.]

When the attention of the Academy of Sciences, of Paris, was drawn, some time since, by M. Carret, one of the physicians of the Hotel Dieu of Chambery, in several papers, to the possible evil consequences of the use of cast-iron stoves, but little interest was excited in the matter. Recently, Gen. Morin has again brought the subject forward with better success. M. Carret does not hesitate to assert most positively, that cast-iron stoves are sources of danger to those who habitually employ them. During an epidemic which recently prevailed in Savoy, but upon which M. Carret does not furnish us, with any detailed information, he observed that all the inhabitants who were affected with it made use of cast-iron stoves, which had been lately imported into the country; whereas all those who employed other modes of firing, or other sorts of stoves, were left untouched by the disease. An epidemic of typhoid fever, which broke out some time after at the Lyceum of Chambery, was regarded by the same author as being influenced by a large cast-iron stove in the children's dormitory. Gen. Morin speaks in the highest terms of M. Carret's memoirs, to which the recent experiments of MM. Trost and Deville give additional importance. These able investigations have established that iron and cast-iron, when heated to a certain degree, become pervious to the passage of gas. They have been enabled to state the quantity of oxide of carbon which may, as they suppose, transude from a given surface of metal, and have shown that the air which surrounds a stove of cast-iron is saturated with hydrogen and oxide of carbon. They conclude that cast-iron stoves, when sufficiently heated, absorb oxygen, and give issue to carbonic acid. Gen. Morin related some comparative experiments which had been performed by M. Carret, and which, he said, corroborated this theory. Thus, after having remained during one full hour in a room heated to 40deg. (centigrade) by means of a sheet-iron stove, M. Carret perspired abundantly, got a good appetite, but felt no sickness whatever; he had obtained the same result with an earthenware stove, but the experiment, when performed during only one half-hour with a cast-iron stove, had brought on intense headache and sickness. M. Deville, at the same sitting of the Academy, supported these views with considerable warmth. The danger which attended the use of cast-iron stoves, he said, was enormous and truly formidable. In his lecture-room at the Sarbonne, he had placed two electric bells, which were set in motion as soon as hydrogen or oxide of carbon was diffused in the room. Well, during his last lecture, the two cast-iron stoves had scarcely been lit when the bells began to ring. These facts are certainly startling, if we consider the reputation of comparative harmlessness which these articles of domestic use had hitherto enjoyed. In France, particularly, the lodgings of the poorer classes, the barrack-rooms of the soldiery, the artists' studios, the class-rooms of large schools, etc., are commonly heated by this means. Of course, we are inclined to question M. Carret's conclusions; but the apparently accurate character of the facts recorded, joined to the authority of those who have brought them forward, demands for them a serious investigation. We are glad to be able to add that a committee has been appointed by the Academy, for the purpose of examining thoroughly into the subject. This committee is composed of MM. Claude Bernard, Morin, Freimy, Deville, and Bussy; and we shall not fail, when the time comes, to mention what shall have been the results of their researches.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A petition has just been laid on the table of the House of Commons, asking for woman the right to vote for members of that body. It is signed by more than twenty thousand women; but it is the weight of the names, and not their number, that is urged as important. Among them are Florence Nightingale, the patron saint of the Protestant Sisters of Mercy; Miss Frances Power Cobbe, the vigorous religious writer; Mrs. Mary Howitt, the favorite story-teller of all young folks; Mrs. Somerville, the most famous scientific lady of the age; Miss Harriet Martineau, the woman of universal genius; Mrs. Harriet Grote, the critic and biographer of artists, and wife of the historian; and many others second only to these in ability and fame.

Nor are the men of mind backward in advocating the change. Besides Messrs. William Howitt and George Grote, who, of course, appear with their wives, we notice in the list such names as Professor Huxley, Professor Alexander Bain, the founder of the new positive school of mental science, Charles Kingsley, J. T. Palgrave, Professors Nicholl, Leslie and Masson; Sir John Bowring, the venerable oriental scholar and linguist; John Morley, editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, and scores of others almost as well known as these at home and abroad. With this splendid support before the thinking public, and with the seventy or more members of the House of Commons who are known to favor the project, led by Mr. John Stuart Mill, now doubtless the most influential political thinker in England, the movement promises to be formidable indeed.

Cute Ohio lawyer to plain countrywoman, a witness. "You assert that your son has worked on a farm ever since he was born?" "I do," "What did he do the first year?" "He milked," replied the lady. Cute lawer whistled and let her go.

Dainty Dishes.

Nothing is more difficult than to induce a man, be he civilized or uncivilized, to eat a new kind of food. This fact has, no doubt, been discovered by the enthusiastic gentlemen who, in imitation of the Paris horse-eating societies, have lately been getting up "horse banquets" in London. The celebrated Captain Cook relates a story of his first visit to the Sandwich Islands which illustrates this principle. The King of Owyhee was invited to dine with him on board his ship, and, as a great dainty, His Majesty was induced to inaugurate the feast with a mouthful of bread which article of food, of course, was entirely novel to him. No sooner, however, had he tasted the bread than he spat it out with every symptom of disgust, and declining positively all further ventures of the kind, returned ashore to his customary repast of roasted dogs and decayed fish.

So, also, the natives of Japan refuse beef and milk, but eat rats with avidity. Englishmen run to the opposite extreme. The native Australian prefers stale shark, whale blubber and earthworms to the white man's simple breakfast of bread and butter, tea or coffee. The negroes of the West Indies surfeit themselves on baked snakes and palm worms fried in their own fat, but regard with horror a rabbit stew. The Greenlanders drink train oil, the Russians eat tallow candles, the Barotse crocodile steaks, and Doctor Livingstone states that one of his African favorites made a most contented supper one night from two mice and a blue mole.

The quantity of food eaten as well as its nature is interesting. A gentleman on a visit to New Zealand relates that two natives of that island went out to the shore after what might be considered a most hearty supper, and finished the half putrid carcase of a shark at one meal, light banquet. A native Australian also, was seen eating above one hundred jerboas at a sitting. He would place a dozen of them for a few seconds under the ashes, and then, with the hair only partially burned off, take them by the tail, and bite off the bodies one after another; the tails he would stuff together into his mouth to chew up leisurely. Twenty pounds of meat and a like quantity of oil per day, is regarded by the Esquimaux as barely sufficient to sustain his nature, as Sir John Ross tells us, and a Tongouse would consider himself on a short allowance if on less than forty pounds of reindeer meat per day. A Russian admiral states that he saw three Yakutes devouring a whole reindeer at one sitting. Gastronomic power in perfection, this.

It is generally admitted that the most civilized nations are the most liberal in their gastronomic tastes. Next to the Chinese, whose ultra-civilization allows them to tolerate half-hatched eggs, sharks' fins, and birds'-nest soups, comes the Frenchman, closely followed by the American. One is almost tempted to write that this tolerance and liberality, which refuse not anything which is clean and wholesome, are evidences of genuine civilization. What prejudices have not our mordern travelers exploded? Captain Cook vouches for the excellence of a dog, boiled or roasted. Mr. Buckland ate boa-constrictor, and found its flesh exceedingly white and firm, tasting much like veal. Doctor Shaw says lion's flesh also resembles veal greatly. Doctor Darwin is a great admirer of the puma, the American lion; Doctor Brook found melted bear's grease not only palatable, but delicious; Sir R. Schomburg enjoyed monkey, though, before dissection, it looked disagreeably like roast child: and lastly, Gordon Cumming is loud in the praise of baked elephant's trunk and the cooking of these is described as follows:—a pit is dug, stones are heated in it, and when all is ready, two men shoulder a foot and dump it it. When the hole is full (the four feet and a few slices of the trunk fill a good sized pit), the heated stones are put on the mass, leaves are placed over the stones, earth over the leaves, and the hungry hunter impatiently awaits the unearthing of his savoury mess.

It is curious to notice the different parts of animals that are eaten. In Siam, the dried sinews of various animals are a prime luxury, and in China the tongues of fowls and ducks are a high-prized dainty. The Celestials relish, also, the maw and fins of the shark. The Australians rejoice in Kangaroo tails, while the trappers of North America are loud in the praise of beaver tails; the Boers of South Africa delight in the fat tails of their sheep, which during the animal's life are dragged about in a hand-cart, and after its death are melted into butter, or made into a delicious stew. The tail of the manatee, or sea-cow, is a staple dish for the table in Honduras, though new settlers do not relish any part of the animal on account of its vivid resemblance to man; the female has hands, and holds its young up to its breast precisely as a human mother would. In Robinson Crusoe's Island, many thousands of lobsters are annually taken, whose tails are dried, and exported to Valparaiso, to serve on the dinner-tables there.

Feet of animals are generally liked, from the web-feet of ducks and geese in Europe, the trotters of sheep and petitoes of pigs in London, and the bears' paws praised by North American hunters, down to, or rather up to, elephants' feet, much desiderated by the Caffre and the Bushman. Ox-tail, pig's-tail, and sheep's-tail are in common use. Shark fins are in such demand for soups in China, that from ten to fifteen thousand hundredweight are annually exported from various parts of India. Indeed, forty thousand sharks are taken annually off Kurrachee, near Bombay, for their back fins, which are the only ones made use of. The mode of catching them chiefly is with nets, but Doctor Ruschenberger describes another mode among the Bonin Islanders, who have trained their dogs to catch fish. Once he was an eye-witness of two of these animals rushing into the water, seizing each the side-fin of a shark, and bringing it ashore in spite of all resistance. In Canton, rat soup is thought to be equal to ox tail soup, and a dozen fat rats are worth two dollars.

The nests of the "Hirundo esculenta," so much praised as a delicious morsel by the Chinese and Cambojans, are worth, in Canton, nearly twice their own weight in silver. The finest white nests are found chiefly in caves on the shores of Java and the adjacent islands. Its color, the most prized, is white, with a red tinge. The following description is interesting:—"These birds often build in rocks; these are rocks hollow within, and pierced with a great number of openings, some large enough for a man to enter with ease, others very difficult of access. To the walls of these caverns the birds affix their nests in rows very close to each other. They prepare these nests from the remains of their food, which consists of all sorts of insects, and they are two months in making them. To procure the nests is a difficult and hazardous business. The men whose employment it is make ladders of reeds and bamboos, by which they climb up to the holes and pull out the nests, which they sell at a very great price. The nests are not only considered a great dainty, but are often used as a remedy in violent fevers. When boiled down to a kind of slimy soup, exposed to the night dews, and mixed with sugar, they are very cooling." They are procured from the caves twice every year, and the opening of the caves on these occasions is performed with many singular superstitious cermonies. About two hundred and fifty thousand pounds weight are brought to Canton itself every year, and the best are sent to the capital for the use of the Celestial court.

From birds'-nests we turn to eggs, which form an important article of food among almost all known races. The English, the great egg-eaters, receive annually from Ireland one hundred and fifty millions of eggs, and from France over one hundred and thirty millions. In many countries the eggs of lizards are eaten. In the West Indies the eggs of of the guana are thought a delicacy; and in the Antilles the eggs of the alligator, which are said to taste very much like hens' eggs, which they also resemble in shape. Turtles' eggs are held in great esteem wherever they are found, as well by Europeans as others. They have a very soft shell, and are about the size of a pigeon's egg. The mother turtle lays thrice a year, at intervals of two or three weeks, depositing in one night as many as a hundred at a laying. An experienced eye and hand are required to detect the eggs, as they are always ingeniously covered up with sand; but, when they are hunted, very few escape. The Orinoco Indians obtain from the eggs a kind of clear and sweet oil, which they use instead of butter. In the month of February, when the high waters of the Orinoco have receded, millions of turtles come on shore to deposit their eggs. The certainty and abundance of the harvest is such that it is estimated by the acre. The yearly gathering about the mouth of the river alone is about five thousand jars of oil, and it takes five thousand eggs to make a jar.

The poor turtle itself, like its eggs, does not escape man's digestive organs. At the beginning of the last century turtle was eaten only by the very poor in Jamaica; now, however, calibash cailbee, and green fat are delicacies known only to the rich.

Ants are favorite delicacies in many countries. In Africa they stew them with butter. In the East Indies they are caught in pits, carefully roasted, and eaten by mouthfuls afterwards, as our children eat candies. In Brazil the largest species are prepared with a sauce of resin.

While lobster is a favorite dainty with Englishmen and Americans, no one ever thinks of eating locusts. Yet to many nations these last form a welcome meal, and all travelers who have tasted them bear witness that they make a savoury dish. It is not our present purpose to advocate their introduction to English tables; but we may remark that the chief differences between lobster and locust, considered as an article of diet is that the first is the foulest feeder known, while the locust, though not dainty, lives chiefly on fresh vegetable substances. While indulging ourselves with filthy lobsters, it is somewhat inconsistent to reproach locust-eaters, nor does it become us to be satirical upon the gentlemen who eat horse and declare it to be palatable and wholesome.

An Abyssinian correspondent writes as follows of the wife of King Theodore, whose death is announced by cable: "He leaves in our hands a widowed Queen and a boy of six or seven years old. The first means, I believe, to retire into Tigre. When asked what was to be done with the boy, she said we might act in that matter as we liked. His disposal is a difficult question; if we leave him to Wagshum Gobazie we insure his death; if we take him to Egypt the Pacha will be furnished with a ready-made pretender to the throne; Kassa, Prince of Tigre, might set him up in opposition to Gobazie, or he might feel it his interest to get rid of him. Perhaps the simplest plan would be to carry him to England or Bombay."

W. F. Coolbaugh, President of the Union National Bank of Chicago, and one of the wealthiest men of the West, presented a very handsome flag to the Iowa delegates to the National Republican Convention, and an accompanying note stated that it was given as a tribute to a State which was out of debt.

Spiritualism on Trial in England

A curious case involving the pretensions of spiritualism is now on trial before Vice-Chancellor Gifford, in England. The suit was instituted by Mrs. Lyon, the widow of a merchant, against the well-known spiritualist, Daniel Douglas Home, to compel the restoration of bank stock and securities for money to the amount of £60,000, which she gave to him, and transferred for his benefit, when, as she alleged, she was subjected to his influence and ascendency over her, owing to her belief at the time in his spiritual powers. Mrs. Lyon is a lady advanced in life. Her husband, the late Mr. Charles Lyon, died in 1859, leaving her absolute control over a large fortune. She alleges in her affidavit that, before dying, her husband informed her that he believed a change would come in seven years from his death, and they would meet. This she interpreted to mean that she would die in 1866, but in that year her views on the point changed in consequence of information received by her from a female photographer to whom she had gone to have a photograph of her deceased husband copied. The photographer told her that death was unnecessary in order to meet him, advised her to become a spiritualist, and lent her books on spiritualism, and directed her attention to the defendant, who had just opened an athenæum for the promotion of spiritualism. The plaintiff immediately wrote to the defendant for a prospectus and particulars of the anthenæum, and offered to pay a subscription. The defendant having sent her no reply, she went on the 3d of October, 1860, to No. 72 Sloane street, where the athenæum was, and where the defendant resided. She saw the defendant, and very quickly the table at which he sat rapped out the following communication, as the defendant alleged, from the deceased husband:

"My own beloved Jane! I am Charles, your beloved husband. I live to bless you, my own precious darling. I am with you always. I love, love, love you." An another interview with the defendant the table rapped out the following communication to Mrs. Lyon: "I love Daniel, he is to be your son: he is my son, therefore yours." The table then ecstatically kicked up its legs, and the spirit continued, "I am happy, happy. In a little time I will make myself visible to you. Oh, do not say that the light of other days is gone. I am with you," or words to that effect.

The defendant informed her that it was the spirit's wish that she should destroy her existing will and make another will, bequeathing everything she possessed to the defendant. A will to this effect was soon afterward prepared for the defendant and was executed by Mrs. Lyon. Her property is said to be worth £150,000. The defendant on the 3d of December, 1866, enrolled a deed by which he assumed the name of Lyon. The bill alleged that Mrs. Lyon had discovered that she had been imposed upon by the defendant, and that the gifts she had made to him, amounting, altogether in bank stocks and securities for money, to £60,000, ought to be set aside. The bill prayed for a transfer of the funds, and a reassignment of the securities for money, and for a writ of *ne exeat regno.*

The defendant was arrested under a writ of *ne exeate regno*, and all the stock and securities for money had been brought into court. The defendant, in his answer, said that he was born in Scotland on the 20th of March, 1833, and that from his earliest childhood he had been subjected to the occasional happening of similar physical phenomena in his presence, which were most certainly not produced by him or by any other person in connection with him. He had no control whatever over them. They occurred regularly, and even when he was asleep. Sometimes he was many months, and once he had been a year without them. They would not happen when he wished, and his will had nothing to do with them. He could not account for them further than by supposing them to be effected by intelligent beings or spirits. Similar phenomena occurred in his presence in the United States of America. He believed that millions of rational people in America, as well as a very great number of people in every country in Europe, believed, as he did, that spiritual beings of every grade, good and bad, could and did at times manifest their presence to us. At an interview between himself and Mrs. Lyon she told him that she did not believe in the Bible, at which he expressed his regret, and he told her that there were very many Christians of all denominations and clergymen who were Spiritualists. He believed that Mrs. Lyon instituted this suit because he refused to marry her.

Eminent counsel have been engaged on both sides, and the suit is likely to be of great and unusual interest.

The Southern Methodists.

[From The Chicago Tribune.]

The assembling of the representatives of Methodism from all parts of the country has brought to our city some of the worn veterans of loyalty in the unreconstructed States. Among these none have endured more than Rev. John W. Tally, delegate from the Alabama Conference. Mr. Tally has been posted in Alabama since 1829. When the split in the Methodist Church took place he strenuously opposed the division, and for four years refused to act with the Southern branch. The moment the rebellion came to an end he declared for reunion with the loyal Church. During the war Mr. Tally sought a post in the mountains on the north line of Alabama, where he maintained the character of an uncompromising loyalist. Upon Lee's surrender he bore the old flag back into the interior of the State, and was in high favor with his rebel neighbors, who hoped to save their necks through his loyalty. At that time the general desire of rebel Methodists was for reunion with the Church North, or anything to shield themselves from the penalties of rebellion. The traitor spirit was thoroughly subdued, and so continued until Andrew Johnson invited it to resume operations. The telegrams of Johnson's to the managers of reconstruction in Alabama, and the removal of General Swayne, overturned the loyal cause and set rebellion on its feet again. There are no such rebels in the South as the unreconstructed Methodists. Mr. Tally testifies that the disloyal feeling is higher in that State this first of May, 1868, than it has been since 1861, and more blood thirsty. The rebels speak publicly and boldly of their settled determination to exterminate the Yankees and the negroes.

Mr. Tally relates that he has himself been driven from Talladega by the violence of lawless men who have burned churches and school houses, and threatened loyal preachers with assassination. He is now located at Celborn, as presiding elder of the conference organized in October, 1867. His name is at the head of a list of sixty-two preachers threatened with assassination. One of these, Rev. J. B. H. Hill, has been already mobbed in the streets of his own town, Eutaw, by twenty-five men, with fists and clubs, and ordered to leave with his family on pain of death. He was told that no one complained of his character as a man, but his religious and political proclivities would not be tolerated. Another of these marked loyalists, Rev. Wesley Prettyman, a clergyman of distinguished experience and ability, Presiding Elder of the Atlanta District, Ga., was driven away from his quarterly meeting at Adairsville by a mob, and barely escaped with his life. A day or two later, three men visited his house and warned his wife and family that he could not live if he remained. Nevertheless, he remains, and will die there rather than be driven away. In another case, Rev. H. Breckenridge was pursued by a hundred men, and only saved his life by obtaining the protection of the military force at Atlanta. Mr. Tally states that authenticated accounts of horrible barbarities practiced upon Unionists during the war have been collected, and are ready to be given to the public as soon as those concerned in gathering the facts can make the publication and be protected from the assassins whom Andrew Johnson has emboldened and aided to take control of affairs in the South. The loyalists are driven from the churches. Mr. Tally has been obliged to hold a quarterly meeting in the woods, when the snow lay ten inches deep on the ground. This reverend veteran was solicited to act as delegate to the Chicago Convention, but he preferred not to do so. He will go back to his post, and hopes to carry with him to his tried co-laborers assurances that the strong hand of the National Government will afford them protection against the renewed rage of rebels and assassins.

Growth of Mormonism in Europe.

We clip the following from the *Deseret News*, the organ of Brigham Young:

Elder Heber Young, writing from London, says "we still continue to baptize a few almost every Sunday." From Durham, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Monmouthshire, Lincolnshire, Warwickshire, Lancashire, Devonshire, Hampshire, Jersey, Isle of Wight, Edinburgh, Glasgow, the Welsh District, and indeed from almost every portion of the British Isles similar accounts are received. The honest in heart are being awakened, and hundreds through the Mission are rendering obedience to the truth.

From Scandinavia, also, Elder Widerborg writes that within the past quarter 204 persons have been baptized, and that the church in Scandinavia now numbers over 5,000 souls. The emigration from that country is increasing at such a rate that the attention of the government is being called to it, and a bill was then (April 6) before the Diet for its control. This bill, which probably before this is the law of the land, stipulates that no man shall act as an emigration agent who has not resided in the country five years; and then only upon giving bonds for £1000.

IT is reported from Washington that General Butler's Committee have summoned Hugh J. Hastings to testify with regard to the alleged impeachment corruption; but Mr. Hastings has not yet received their subpœna. He openly regrets its failure to arrive, and declares himself anxious to appear and testify. We are of course not aware what his testimony will really be; but it can be proved that he positively and publicly affirms that he is not only ready to swear that all his efforts in Washington were in favor of conviction, but that Mr. Wooley told him that the whisky men were not able to raise money to help the President, because "they had been obliged to pay so damnedly to Butler and other members of the House, to keep the whisky tax at two dollars." The fact that Mr. Hastings proposes to give evidence of this sort is another reason why he should be summoned in reality and speedily. He performed a conspicuous part in the telegrams which have been published and if he presumes to circulate reports of an injurious nature respecting members of the Committee, we do not see how they can afford to postpone his examination under oath for a single day.—*New York Sun.*

THE press continues to poke fun and express indignation at the action of the Reformed Presbyterians in this city lately, in suspending Stuart for singing hymns. A good many specimens of "Rouse's Version," which or nothing must be sung,—and among the rest the following specimens of "inspired poetry," are given:

When they me saw they from me fled
Ev'n so I am forgot,
As men are one of mind when dead;
I'm like a broken pot. PS. XXXI.

Let not my wrongful enemies
Proudly rejoice o'er me:
Nor who me hate without a cause,
Let them wink with the eye. PS. XXXV.

Like as the hart for water brooks
In thirst doth pant and bray
So pants my longing soul O God,
That come to thee I may. PS. XLII.

[It is Rouse who puts in the bray: not David.]

Who off'reth praise, me glorifies;
I will show God's salvation
To him that ordereth aright
His life and conversation. PS. L.

At evening let thou then return
Making great noise and sound,
Like to a dog, and often walk
About the city round. PS. LIX.

O call to thy remembrance
Thy congregation,
Which thou hast purchased of old:
Still think the same upon, PS. LXXVI.

Take I the morning wings and dwell
In utmost parts of sea;
Ev'n there, Lord, shall thy hand we lead,
Thy right hand hold shall me.

These are specimens which might be multiplied indefinitely, as those familiar with Rouse well know. They can see the point.

Husbands and Wives.

Let a husband be the true and pure guardian of his family, laboring always to adorn himself with the god-like gems of wisdom, virture, and honor; let him bear himself in relation to his wife with gracious kindness towards her faults, with grateful recognition of her merits, with steady sympathy for her trials, with hearty aid for her better aspirations, and she must be of a vile stock if she does not revere him and minister unto him with all the graces and sweetness of her nature. Let a wife, in her whole intercourse with her husband, try the efficacy of gentleness, sincerity, purity, scrupulous truth, meek and patient forbearance, an invariable tone and manner of deference, and if he is not a brute he cannot help respecting her and treating her kindly; and in nearly all instances he will end by loving her and living happily with her. But if he is vulgar and vicious, despotic, reckless, so as to have no devotion for the august prizes and incorruptible pleasures of existence; if she is an unappeasable termagant, or a petty worrier, so taken up with trifling anoyances that, wherever she looks, "the blue rotunda of the universe sinks into a housewifery room;" if the presence of such acts as a morbid irritant on the nerves of the other, to the destruction of comfort and the lowering of self-respect, and the draining away of peace and strength, their companionship must infallibly be a companionship in wretchedness and loss.

The banes of domestic life are littleness, falsity, vulgarity, hardness, scolding vociferation, and incessant issuing of superfluous prohibitions, and orders, which are regarded as impertinent interferences with the general liberty and repose, and are provocative of rankling or exploding resentments. The blessed antidotes that sweeten and enrich domestic life are refinement, high aims, great interests, soft voices, quiet and gentle manners, magnanimous tempers, forbearances from all unnecessary commands or dictation, and generous allowances of mutal freedom. Love makes obedience lighter than liberty. Man wears a noble allegiance, not as a collar, but as a garland. The Graces are never so lovely as when seen waiting on the Virtues; and, where they thus dwell together, they make a heavenly home.

No affection, save friendship, has any sure eternity in it. Friendship ought, therefore, always to be cultivated in love itself, as its only certain guard and preservative, not less than as the only sufficing substitute in its absence. A couple joined by love without friendship, walk on gunpowder with torches in their hands. Shall I venture to depict the sad decay which love naturally suffers, and the redemptive transformation which it sometimes undergoes? I will do it by translating a truthful and eloquent passage from Chateaubriand:—

At first our letters are long, vivid, frequent. The day is not capacious enough for them. We write at sunset; at moonrise we trace a few more lines, charging its chaste and silent light to hide our thousand desires. We watch for the first peep of dawn to write what we believe we had forgotten to say in the delicious hours of our meeting. A thousands vows cover the paper, where all the roses of aurora are reflected; a thousand kisses are planted on the words, which seem born from the first glance of the sun. Not an idea, an image, a reverie, an accident, a disquietude, which has not its letter. Lo! one morning, something almost imperceptible steals on the beauty of this passion, like the first wrinkles on the front of an adored woman.

The breath and perfume of love expires in these pages of youth as an evening breeze dies upon the flowers. We feel it, but are unwilling to confess it. Our letters become shorter and fewer, are filled with news, with descriptions, with foreign matters; and, if anything happens to delay them, we are less disturbed. On the subject of loving and being loved, we have grown reasonable. We submit to absence without complaint. Our former vows prolong themselves; here are still the same words, but they are dead. Soul is wanting in them. I love you, is a merely an expression of habit, a necessary form, that I have the honor to be of the love-letter. Little by little the style freezes where it inflamed. The post-boy, no longer eagerly anticipated, is rather dreaded; writing has become a fatigue.

We blush to think of the madness we have trusted to paper, and wish we could recall our letters and burn them. What has happened? Is it a new attachment that begins where the old one ends? No; it is love dying in advance of the object loved. We are forced to own that the sentiments of man are subject to a hidden process; the fever of time, which produces lassitude, also dissipates illusion, undermines our passions, withers our loves, and changes our hearts, even as it changes our locks and our years. There is but one exception to this human infirmity. There sometimes occurs in a strong soul a love firm enough to transform itself into impassioned friendship, so as to become a duty, and appropriate the qualities of virtue. Then, neutralizing the weakness of nature, it acquires the immortality of a principle.—*Alger's Friendships of Women.*

Eighteen Years of Suffering--A Strange History

A Mr. W. A. Worth, of Troy New York, died recently. Twenty years ago Mr. Worth was a young and promising merchant. His personal appearance was commanding, and he was regarded as one of the finest specimens of manly beauty to be found in the city. In his family relations he was most happily blessed. But neuralgic pains began to dart through his person, and in a short time he was taken down with a confirmed and incurable rheumatism. For some time hopes were entertained that the disease would give way to medical treatment, but these were finally abandoned when it was discovered that anchylosis of all the joints in the body was rapidly taking place. The end was soon reached. Every bone became ossified and contracted. He was unable to move a joint or muscle of the body. Even his jaws became set, and for years he sucked his nourishment through his teeth. His feet became enlarged to an enormous size, and great fetid ulcers formed upon them.

In this condition he lived for eighteen years, suffering at times excruciating torture, though sometimes he was happily free from pain. During sixteen years of his invalidism, Mr. Worth was attended solely by his wife—now, we are assured, an angel in heaven, as she certainly was on earth. That excellent woman nursed and tended him with uncomplaining love and heroic fortitude, never murmuring at her lot, but cheerfully, prayerfully performing her mission of love and duty. We doubt if there is on record—in the pages of history or fiction—another instance of more complete wifely devotion, of stronger conjugal fidelity and love. A little more than a year ago Mrs. Worth died, from disease induced by her long and persistent care of her husband.

To add to Mr. Worth's misfortunes, about six years ago his eyes were attacked by disease, and gradually he lost his sight. Now began a singular feature in his case. His strong mental faculties, which had all through his long years of illness remained unimpared, absolutely grew stronger. His sense of hearing was wonderfully acute. He recognized the steps of visitors with entire exactness, and could distinguish between half a dozen persons entering the room. He also played chess, and his memory was so perfect that in this game he was able to vanquish almost any opponent. The newspapers were read to him daily, and he kept thoroughly posted upon the current news and literature of the times. Though he had not walked the streets of Troy for years, he knew almost every change that had taken place in the buildings that line them. His mental characteristics were almost as remarkable as was his physical misfortune and terrible deformity.

Some months previous to the death of Mrs. Worth, who only relinquished his care when disease was fastened upon her, Mr. Worth was removed to the Troy Hospital. He appeared to be very tenacious of life—clinging to it with even more desire than most strong and robust men manifest. A few months since he was again removed to the Marshall Infirmary, where he died. Every organ in his body, one after another, had been attacked and we may say destroyed, until only the heart, the citadel of life itself, remained unimpaired. This, too, at last succumbed, and the poor man who counted his sufferings in duration by years and in intensity beyond the power of language to describe, was released from the thraldom of the body.

The sheds which have been built over the track of the Central Pacific Railroad, in order to protect it from the snow slides, seem to be doing more harm than good, as, when the snow accumulates in heavy masses on the mountain side and slides down, it mashes these sheds like an egg shell, and fills the cut, no matter how deep, with broken timber and packed snow. It is now proposed to build solid walls of stone, at some distance from the track, to catch these avalanches of snow, and, when these barricades are filled, to let the overflow slide off on a steep roof covering the track. The expedient will prove a costly one.

THE MAD POET.

"Poor McDonald Clarke."

To the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post:—My reminiscences, going back some forty years, include that somewhat noted character McDonald Clarke, a poetic scintillator of somewhat odd fancies, who kept the town laughing while he sometimes was starving.

His poetic figure is before me as I saw it in Broadway. There he stood near St. Paul's—his pedestal the curbstone, his pose and style the favorite attitude of the classic Napoleon, with arms folded. But his head rested not upon his bosom, but was lifted to the stars; on his feet were no two boots or shoes, but one boot and one shoe. This eccentricity, more than the character of his verses, caused his soubriquet of "The Mad Poet."

Now, why McDonald favored this oneness of articles generally duplex, was quite the talk of the town, as much as the curtailment of the tail of the cur of Alcibiades in the days of gossipy Rome. Alcibiades gave a reason. McDonald never did, at least so far as I have heard. There were mystery, symbol, poetry, humanity, many social problems in that one boot and one shoe. The boys kicked all these to the winds, and said "McDonald was cracked." The boot might have been cracked and so might the shoe, but a more whole-souled fellow than McDonald I never knew.

I have some of his verses with which he bespangled the newspapers of the time. There have been some poets who wrote for the million, but I am confident McDonald never obtained half the sum. His topics covered all creation, and he was somewhat in the clothes-line. One of his invocations to a heroic purchaser to deal with a tailor, proclaims that when he is fitted:

"His royal Spanish cloak he'll fling
In the face of the stormy weather."

Another much admired couplet a little hangs upon the clothes-line, but reaches the dignity of a majestic personification. He is walking on the Battery and somewhat mixing up the stars with tailors, as poets are apt to do. He breaks out into this splendid conception:

"Twilight has drawn her mantle round,
And pinned it with a silver star."

A Bohemian of the present day would run things into the ground, by crudely stating that Madame Demorest made the mantle and Tiffany sold the star, but McDonald delicately calls the poem "Evening," and leaves the rest to the sympathetic imagination.

Years had rolled on, and I had not seen McDonald. I heard incidentally that he had married an actress, who led him peculiarly to feel that all the world was her stage, and he only a supernumerary.

This did not alter his benevolent views of human nature, nor of the most sacred of all ordinances. In the lecturing era, he came out with a lecture on "Love and Matrimony," which captivated the oyster house wits and critics of Gotham, who attended with their lady-loves and gave him overflowing audiences.

When New York was exhausted, he turned his attention to Brooklyn. He secured Classical Hall, then the fashionable place for such exercises, and placarded and advertised extensively. The evening came, bright and pleasant; and there were three persons in the house, all told—two editors and the janitor—all "deadheads." I shall never forget the amazed look with which he surveyed the long lines of empty benches. This soon gave way, however, to the accustomed sunburst of his cheerful aspect, and he mounted the rostrum and pronounced his whole performance, stretching over the space of an hour, with good manner and emphasis. He came down at the close, saluted his three auditors, said some jocose things, but nothing of discouragement, and vanished, promising to see me next day. Of this famous lecture I recollect but one point He is declaiming against common ideas and false taste in regard to female beauty. Hear McDonald:

"There are some people (he says) who admire delicate little girls with jimpy waists, and infinitessimal feet which run in and out beneath their fur-belows like mice, but (here the lecturer became the impassioned orator) *give me the girl with a waist like a cotton bag and a foot like a flounder.*"

He called to see me the next day, and for what purpose do you suppose? It was to propose a repetition of the lecture. His hopeful and ebullient nature had found special reasons for his ill success, which would be overcome on a second experiment. Before settling this point he drifted off—"By-the-by, how do you like the lecture?" I praised its general tenor and salient points, but ventured to remark that I detected in certain passages a sad and monotonous undertone.

"Aye!" said he, "there it is, there it is? I thought so, I felt so. Now, Colonel, look here. There is no use in trying to conceal it. I am, you know, a perfect child of nature. I always was so. Now you must have understood my situation. Look at it. I had come to Brooklyn expecting to see the house crowded from pit to dome! What did I encounter? Ye gods, I thought I was in the wrong place; and had got into the school-house after it was dismissed. But there was yourself, and A——, and B——, (pardon me, all dead-heads,) and having my gun ready loaded, I thought I would fire it off. But all the while running through the lecture was 'room-hire,' 'janitor,' 'bill sticker,' 'no, money,' and such like things, which took from it all force and spirit. But you must hear me again under better circumstances. I must act as I feel. Oh, Colonel, sometimes I feel—I feel—I feel (here he was searching for a simile and got it) like the eternal lightning, and at other times I feel like a farthing caudle." Give to this anthithesis the roar of a bull of Bashan and the attitude of Jove clutching the thunderbolt, dwindled to the gentlest whisper and the posture of a poor devil boring a hole through the floor with his fore-finger, and you have his graphic delineation.

He was dissuaded from a second experiment.

I am inclined to think it was before this that he upset Johnny Lang and several others by a happy retort. Lang, in his New York *Gazette*, had alluded to him as "McDonald Clarke, that fellow with zig-zag brains." The insulted poet rushed into the sanctum of Colonel Stone, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, blazing with fury.

"Do you see, Colonel," said he, "what Johnny Lang says of me? He calls me a fellow with zig-zag brains."

"Well, you are," said the Colonel. "That's a happy description."

"Oh! that's very well for you to say," replied McDonald. "I'll take a joke from you. But Johnny Lang shall not destroy my well-earned reputation. Zig-zag brains, forsooth! Zig-zag brains—think of it, Colonel! I must have a chance to reply to him in your paper."

"How much space would you want?" said the Colonel.

"I think I could use him up in a column and a half," said McDonald.

"A column and a half!" said the Colonel. "Stuff! you shall have no such space. I'll give you just four lines, and if that will answer fire away, but not a line more.

The poet, driven thus into a narrow corner. sat down and instantly perpetrated the following neat epigram—quite enough to immoralize him:

"I can tell Johnny Lang, in the way of a laugh,
In reply to his rude and unmannerly scrawl,
That in my humble sense it is better by half,
To have brains that are zig-zag than to have none at all."

"There," said he, "Colonel. Let Johnny Lang put that in his pipe and smoke it!"

The last time that I met him was two or three years before his death, on the familiar curbstone of Broadway. His face was still sunny and genial, but he was rubbing his arms and chest. I ventured to suggest rheumatism. "Oh no," said he "I am very well. I sleep in an attic room in an old and very picturesque building, through the roof of which—which has considerably tumbled in—I can see the stars. This is delightful, but for the exceptions of showers and heavy rains. Last night I got to sleep, and when I woke up I was thoroughly drenched. I have since felt these pains over me; but the water couldn't have done the damage. I think it couldn't. Do you think it could?"

Simple child of nature. I left him rubbing his arms and laughing at the top of his bent. The next I heard of him he was dead, and dead of an injury which was more a shock to his sensitive moral nature than the rude blow or thrust of the hind who gave it was to his physical frame.

"Why is it that if any man is known to be "cracked," or subject to any illusion or weakness, all the rest of the world, rejoicing in their pride of reason, delight to impose upon him by manifold cruel deceptions?

McDonald Clarke had really a handsome face and person, as the fine engraving by Peter Maverick from a picture by Inman clearly shows, and beginning life as a poet and lover of the human race, fell into the delusion of believing that one portion of the race—the gentler sex—was always disposed to fall in love with him. His life, therefore, was a series of adventure, in which it is pretty certain that the course of true love never did run smooth with him.

This wicked wags, those false friends who availed themselves of his weakness, persuaded him by many wiles and false lures, to believe that a lovely and wealthy young lady on Broadway had fallen in love with him. The cross-gartering of Malvolio was nothing to the pranks they made him perform to win the notice of the high-born and proud lady. The plot culminated in an invitation (forged, of course) to visit the young lady at her mansion. McDonald proceeded thither, kid-gloved, and dressed in two boots. The damsel, annoyed and forewarned, had given direction to the servents if he ever appeared to thrust him from the door, which it is said was done rudely and contumeliously.

Then came the breaking up, and a Greenwood funeral. For a time an unmarked grave stood on the border of the Sylvan Water. Over this was soon placed a tomb, surrounded by an iron railing, supplied by the gifts of friends. On one of the entablatures are the sentences: "Poor McDonald Clarke"—"Let silence gaze, but curse not his grave;" while his fine face in *bas relief*, on another, makes love to his beautiful neighbor, the Indian Princess Do-humme, who occupies the adjoining mound. Another of his verses is also fitly carved on his tomb:

"For what are earthly honors now?
He never deemed them worth his care,
And Death hath set upon his brow
The wreath he was too proud to wear." S.

The Topeka, Kansas, *Record* of Saturday says a dispatch from Junction City to Governor Crawford, stated that the Cheyenne Indians had left the Kaw reserve and were on Lyon Creek, driving off settlers and destroying everything as they went. Advices were also received from Cottonwood Falls, that some five hundred wild Indians were on Diamond creek, driving off stock and committing other depredations. About twenty-five families had come into Cottonwood Falls for protection.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.
JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—XXIID DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
AT LARGE.
G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. B. F. Wagonseller,
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. McGill,	17. John Stewart,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum.	24. J. S. Rutan.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.

COUNTY CONTROLLER—HENRY LAMBERT.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER — JONATHAN NEELEY.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—R. L. McCULLY.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

GRANT'S PURPOSE.

In all that GRANT says and does, there is much more than appears on the surface. He regards the laws, is prepared to enforce them, is not a mere politician, but the representative of law and order. His view of duty would not permit him to acquiesce in the wish of the delegation from Louisiana, that he should reverse the decision of Governor BUCHANAN on several points, especially in reference to the meeting of the Legislature. General GRANT will not interfere, but allow the law to take its course. Though the General may as ardently desire as any to see Louisiana fully restored, yet he knows that he is not the legal head. General GRANT regards his oath, and may be safely trusted in any difficult position. The General is a man of resolute purpose after he has made up his mind as to the path of duty, but in no case will he allow his own purpose to conflict with the laws of his country.

What might have been the happy state of this nation at present, if men had been at the helm of the Vessel of State, who had faithfully and impartially administered the laws? How admirably the conduct of General GRANT contrasts with those who have sought high offices, that they might grow rich themselves and quarter their friends on the public treasury. There is no man who knows more fully than General GRANT the sacrifice whereby a nation rises to honorable position; and the character and stability of his life and conduct will help to mould much of that irresolute purpose now floating into order and tangibility.

And this is exactly the kind of man the nation wants. It does not require a trickster, a political gamester; but reliability, steadfastness of purpose, an obedience to law, an embodiment of that respect for legally constituted authority, which General GRANT has ever shown in his relationships to the country he loves, and for which he has done so much.

EXERCISING THE DEMOCRATIC HORSES.

The New York *World* is in a bit of a fix. With two wonderfully good horses for the National race, it is difficult for the editor of that journal to decide until the Convention has canvassed the merits of both steeds. The *World* takes both beauties out for exercise and airing, and descants with wonderful shrewdness on their points. They are both beauties of such rare character and structure, that the editor of the leading Democratic paper don't know which horse to recommend.

The editor of the *World* takes out the famous horse PENDLETON first, pats him on the neck, admires the movement of his limbs, and puts a *bit* in his mouth, just to show his paces; and after a canter or two the editorial jockey dismounts, hitches the horse PENDLETON to a post, and fetches out horse CHASE. Before he puts the comparatively new horse into exercise, the editorial jockey makes a little speech to his crowd of Democratic friends. "Look here, you see this horse; this is the famous CHASE horse, once in the Republican stables; and I dare say you thought that this horse was about nowhere—separated by the whole diameter of the political circle—but that is not so. The two horses are as much alike as it is possible for two horses to be, only PENDLETON lifts his neck a trifle higher than CHASE, and in the race is a little more papery. This horse CHASE, gentlemen, goes it on hard metal, and has a few little vices that he learned in the Republican stables, but when he comes to training against PENDLETON all those little blemishes will vanish."

The editorial jockey then proceeds to put CHASE through his exercises. First he trots him round Currency park, then gallops him up Reconstruction Hill. CHASE pulls at the bit like fury, and the editorial jockey calls it a way CHASE has—which he characterises as playfulness.

Having trotted and galloped both horses, the jockey brings them both before the admiring gaze of the Democratic party; taking care that a proper distance is observed, for CHASE cannot be trusted close to PENDLETON and PENDLETON has to be hitched at a safe point from CHASE. As the skilful jockey puts them in position, knowing they would kick at each other if they could, he says "gentlemen, you see both these horses are so well bred, both posessed of so much courage, both have such a will of their own, that I place them in their relative positions, at proper distances, so that you may not mistake one for the other. They are so much alike, gentlemen, save and except a few points, that you might mistake them, if I neglected this little arrangement."

Skilful jockey! Knowing the temper of the horses, and that they are *a little vicious*, he deludes the Democratic patrons of the racing ring and cleverly manages that the party shall have CHASE or PENDLETON. "Both these horses, gentlemen," continues the editorial jockey, "will kick. They are both horses of tempers so positive and decided, as to indicate that they can win the race with policies of their own." At this stage both horses become mettlesome, and the skillful editorial jockey says, "whoa, CHASE," "whoa, PENDLETON," and pats them, saying as he does so, "Gentlemen, both of these horses will give 'an electric surprise, almost a shock, to the Republicans, who are amazed and alarmed' to find that we have two such good horses."

The horses may be both good for the purpose intended; but supposing that a Milesian, a great supporter of the Democratic party, should ask the skilful jockey once more to canter CHASE round the course, by way of Suffrage Alley? Would not the jockey have to confess that the horse has a decided disposition to *bolt* at that point and put himself out of all chances for the race?

The skilful jockey, understanding this point, might attribute it to the care and attention the horse had received in the Republican stables, where he had been groomed by a colored gentleman; and in reply to the Milesian request might say, "I have no objection to trot CHASE round the Democratic Constitutional Course, providing you will watch Suffrage Point, and see that no colored gentleman is there; for if he sees a negro he will make a dead bolt of it and I shall not be able to hold him."

The exhibition and paces of the horses are over for the day, since the jockey is in an undecided state which horse the party will insist on entering for the race.

PROTECTION VERSUS FREE TRADE.

Free trade in what? Did the advocates for the injurious policy ever ask themselves a serious question on the proposition? We put outside the pale of our reasoning that large class who grow rich by importation. They are too deeply and selfishly interested to form an impartial jury in the consideration of this great question.

Free trade in what? Gentlemen, do you propose free trade in blood, bone, muscle, suffering, misery, in order that foreign manufacturers may grow rich, and our own workmen and manufacturers become poor? Do you propose that our workmen shall compete with the half starved, ill fed, lowly paid, watchmakers of Switzerland, where for half the year fierce winter confines the population to their mountain homes, and eternal snow shrouds the mountains? Do you propose that the iron workers of Pittsburgh shall run a race with the "Black Country," from Birmingham to Wolverhampton; and that the endurance, pluck, poverty and misery of the great mass who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, shall decide the contest? Do you propose that our woolen mills shall compete with Yorkshire and the West of England; that our carpet manufacturers shall run a race with giant firms like the *Crossley's of Halifax*; with the silk weavers of Spitalfields and Lyons; with the toy makers of Germany; with the starving seamstresses of European large cities? If this is what you propose, and we cannot view it in any other light, let us take a view of the result of your policy.

Low wages, crowded cities, competition, families willing to earn anything so that they may live, huddled misery in courts and alleys, where GOD'S sunlight cannot penetrate, is the normal condition of millions of those who produce evidences of a nation's power and dainty specimens of artistic skill. System and population, want on the one hand, grinding exaction on the other, has produced in Europe a manufacturing feudalism more cruel in its operations than when baronial sway exercised the tyranny of might on serfs and slaves. The crushing power of want bids production that the children may live; and in millions of places in Europe, where manufacturing tyranny grinds the faces of the poor, weary eyes are turned to Heaven and supplicatory ejaculations of "How long, O Lord, how long," go forth as the sorrowing wail of the oppressed bees in the great hives of industry. Would you compete with these? Would you bring down our own noble band of workers to the level of those whose misery we have but gently touched? If that be the proposition of free traders, and there is no other legitimate sequence, then we enter our protest against the crucifixion of our industrious and aspiring army of workers. They must not be impaled by giant competition and sacrificed at the mercy of importers.

Weight for weight, age for age, we are superior to the world. The American nation has no equal in enterprise, valor and daring; but she labors under many disadvantages that unfit her from entering the field of competition in every article of manufacturing industry. Larger wages are paid to workmen, a higher civilization has to be maintained, machinery has had to be erected at great cost; trade has to be created; developments have constantly to be made, and home markets to be cultivated; hence she is weighted in the race and seeks not to escape her responsibilities, but rather glories in her difficulties, for she knows, if protected in the early stage of her manifestations of industry, that in due time she can throw down the glove against all comers and enjoy the defeat they will experience in that competition they so much covet.

By Free trade with older and tyrannical nations of the world, where a working man is only a machine to do his master's bidding, a system would have to be introduced like that expressed by a popular poet:

> "O that bread should be so dear,
> And flesh and blood so cheap!"

The smaller manufacturers in this cruel race would be driven to farming, and the greater energies of this nation be given to the growing of cereals. Farmers would run a race of competition with each other, land sink in value, and our products be at the mercy of Europe; for home consumption would be so small in comparison to the supply that prices would fall beyond profitable agricultural investment.

Given the same state of society; given the same advantages, all of which are the result of time, we are able to compete with the world; but at present, while our manufacturing interests are in comparative infancy, we require just that amount of protection that will compensate for the disadvantages under which we labor in comparison with older communities. And even then, we never could plead for a competition that would bring the working classes of the two hemispheres into that fierce contact to destroy brotherly relation, which the poor feel for the poor all the world over.

We plead for a protection that places us in relative fairness with the older states of society; we plead for a protection that enables us to pay higher wages, so as to tempt the skilled workmen and artizans of the old world to better their condition by coming to this country; and when we have reached that point, as reach it we shall, there will be less to fear in the removal of those supporters which in the infancy of our manufacturing industry are necessary.

An intelligent Englishman speaking of the natural resources of Pittsburgh for the iron trade, said to an audience of his countrymen: "Gentlemen, there is the natural seat for the iron works of the new world. Standing in a gorge, almost surrounded by mountains, with coal on one side and iron on the other, existing in such profusion that there needs not deep mining to extract the yields of inestimable value, Pittsburgh will, in time, bid defiance to the world." These words were spoken in the presence of gentlemen deeply interested in the iron trade, and violent free traders. It was only natural for those to whom the words were addressed to do all they could to prevent the development of Pittsburgh. They tried by money and bribery to turn the channel of that legislative wisdom which has hitherto protected the great trade of our city. And shall we, or any class of men, wilfully, blindly, plead for competition against districts where machinery is almost perfected, where wages are low, where the capabilities of production are vast, and humanity in labor bondage must produce largely or die? From an intelligent people there can be no other answer than an emphatic *no*.

THE Whisky Ring appears to be engaged in the laudable task of "saving the country." One of the concern testified yesterday that during the impeachment trial he placed to the credit of WOOLLEY, for that praiseworthy purpose, the modest sum of twenty thousand dollars, and promised as much more as was necessary to make the thing sure. "Saving the country" is the cloak under which the Ring operates. It seems that certain Senators about that time became deeply exercised about what *they* should do to be saved. WOOLLEY drew for the twenty thousand—and they *were* saved!

IT is the general wonder what has impelled Democrats to consent even to consider the proposition to take Mr. CHASE as the candidate of the party. To most of men of sense there is no visible reason But the New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* brings it to light, and it is nothing more than the belief that to succeed the negro vote in the South must be divided, and that Mr. CHASE is the only man who can do it. "Mr. CHASE," says the writer, "will receive many of their votes, if not more than GRANT." So we see at once that the Democracy are not above bidding for the negro vote, and they propose to bid high; though, we do not hesitate to say, they cannot bid high enough. The statement sufficiently demonstrates the desperation of the party, and its own estimate of the chances of success. Another reason given is that Mr. CHASE is a free trader and would have the support of that interest, including the influence of all the foreign capital its doing business in our country in opposition to American labor and capital. This is regarded as a matter of great moment. "These," says the writer again, "are the arguments one hears now all around the city, and they cannot fail to have an effect upon the delegates shortly to arrive." All we have to say is that we sincerely hope they will prevail, and that Mr. CHASE will become the choice of the Convention.

SENATOR WALLACE, Chairman of the State Central Committee, was in attendance in the County Convention yesterday, engineering, it is presumed, the tactics for which he is famous, and which were thoroughly exposed in the contested Senatorial seat case last winter. In that report it appears that the most outrageous frauds were perpetrated, and the facts connected WALLACE with them more closely than a strictly honest man would ordinarily care to be. This gentleman told the Convention yesterday that the Democracy had a hard job before it to carry Pennsylvania against GRANT and COLFAX, and demonstrated this with figures showing that last fall, when the Democratic Judge was elected by less than one thousand, the Democrats polled ninety-four per cent. of the whole vote, while the Republicans cast less than seventy-five per cent. of theirs. Those present argued that it was not an inspiriting exhibit,—and thereupon the Convention postoned its business for two months.

LE NORD is afflicted with a war fever; believes that before Autumn France and Prussia will be in deadly conflict, and certainly the authority alluded to does not seek to allay the apprehension. Prussia goes as quietly to work in consolidating Germany as the other European powers will let her; and France, naturally looking in a covetous spirit on the Rhine Provinces, and seeing that Prussia pursues her onward march irrespective of the French Emperor, is not very well pleased. It would be a terrible calamity if the two great powers alluded to should resort to war; but we cannot see that the indications are any stronger now than two years ago. If NAPOLEON is wise he will avoid collision with Prussia, and the French people may cool down from that jealous attitude the actions of Prussia appear to have provoked.

THE Chicago *Times* is for PENDLETON and his theory of "issuing greenbacks equal to the amount of bonds that it is proposed to redeem." This would give at once an increased inflation of $1,600,000,000, or, as the *Times* concedes, a paper currency of about $2,300,000,000. With such a scheme in full blast, it is calculated that it would take about a peck of greenbacks to buy a bushel of turnips. The next step would be to repudiate the greenbacks—and then the PENDLETON idea of paying off the national debt would be fully realized.

IT is reported that the President is about to execute his long meditated purpose of remodeling his Cabinet. Yesterday the name of REVERDY JOHNSON was sent to the Senate for Minister t England, and it is said that Mr. EVARTS has been tendered the post of Attorney General, and Mr. GROESBECK Secretary of the Treasury—all of whom are gentlemen of elevated character and acknowledged ability—the two latter having been counsel for the President on the impeachment trial. We hope the President will keep doing so.

CHICAGO is not satisfied with the census just taken. The figures are not large enough. The *Post* affirms that the population is at least 260,000, whereas the latest count makes it only 240,000. We suspect that in most respects, in Chicago, the fact falls in about this proportion below pretension. The fact should satisfy a reasonable people.

THE New York *Herald* that has abused Chase as much as any man living, now picks him up, gently pats him on the back and runs him as the Democratic nominee. Politics bring strange associations; but Chase may ask himself whether the abuse previously was worth anything, or the professed friendship now is to be relied on. The New York *Tribune* in relation to the subject asks, "are not things getting somewhat mixed? Has Giles Scroggins lost his oxen? or found a cart?"

A CENSUS of Chicago has just been completed by the Sanitary Agents and Health Commissioners, and the total number of inhabitants on the first of April is set down at 240,044. The increase from 1865 to 1868 is 61,505. The census of 1866 was taken for school purposes, and about fifteen months after the census of 1865; the census of 1868 was taken in some wards in March, but mostly in April, or about eighteen months after that of 1866.

IN sending to this country for recruits for his army, it is hoped that the Pope is animated by no particular hostility to the Democratic party. Be that as it may, should he succeed in enlisting say fifty or a hundred thousand men in New York, Brooklyn and "the Jerseys," he would seriously impair the Democratic prospects. We expect to see the party protest against the recruiting scheme set on foot from Rome.

VIRGINIA will not be able to meet her July interest as was generally expected she would. The funds in the treasury barely meet the expenses of the State, without any regard to the payment of the interest. One hundred thousand dollars borrowed to meet the interest last January still remains due to creditors. The fact of the impoverished condition of the people, together with the immense debt of the State, amounting to $47,000,000—second only to that of New York—precludes, it is thought, the possibility of the payment of the interest for some years.

WILL some of our Democratic friends explain why it is that the negro is not disliked in Europe as he is in America? There is no quarrel there on account of his color or national characteristics. If he is a smart colored man, he is invited to the homes of the leading men, and receives polite attentions that puts him at once at his ease. Truly prejudice is a desperate feeling to overcome, and the people of this country show it in an eminent degree where negroes are concerned. In the matter of this prejudice toward persons of color, it would be well for many to incorporate in their daily petitions,

> "That mercy I to others show,
> That mercy show to me."

THE Common Council of Chicago and their friends have been having a great feed in honor of the new park, on the improvement of which over $40,000 have been spent. The place is called "Lincoln Park," and is an evidence of the pluck and determination of the inhabitants of that very fast city. The present enclosure of the park is sixty-five acres, but there is a tract of eighty acres on the north, and the old cemetery on the south, containing one hundred and twenty acres, and already the authorities talk of adding those two tracts, whereby the park will contain two hundred and sixty-five acres. Go ahead Chicago.

IN various places the stampede from the Democratic ranks to the standard of Grant, has already commenced. Seventy-five voters of the Democratic persuasion came in a body to a Republican caucus at Auburn, Maine, a few evenings since, and announced their intention to work and vote with the Republican party in the future. In the town elections held in Richmond county, New York, last week, the Republicans increased their vote 298, while the Democratic majority of the whole county stood 150 to 1,262 last year. General Mahone has taken the stump for Grant and Colfax in Virginia, and his example will undoubtedly be followed by many other ex Confederates.

THE Constitution of Arkansas recognizes colored suffrage, and the bill to admit the State provides that the admission is on the "fundamental condition" that there shall never be any alteration. Arkansas is again within the Union (for whether the President signs it or not the bill will become a law), and that is reason for rejoicing. We want all the other States to come in, and hope speedily to announce the return of others. We believe if anything can hasten that "devotedly to be wished for" consummation it is the election of General Grant. One reason for thus expressing ourselves is the respect that really exists in the South for a man who has comported himself as General Grant has done. Unlike Johnson, he has not said one thing and acted another, and the Southern States will, we believe, all respond to the request of General Grant, "Let us have peace."

The County Executive Committee.

Below will be found the Republican County Executive Committee, as constituted by the Chairman and Committees of the County and Congressional Conventions, recently held here. The Committee is a good one, well officered, and composed of gentlemen of ability and influence in the party. The Finance Committee is perhaps as good as could have been selected; and, by a proper organization of the sub-committees, the work of the campaign can be conducted with a vigor and efficiency which connot fail to secure the entire vote of the party, and at the same time prevent any frauds which may be be attempted by our opponents. By resolution of the Committee, no additional members can be appointed, except upon the unanimous vote of the members present. The Committee, however, has power to fill vacancies caused by resignation, or otherwise. The members are requested to to meet at the office of Thomas Ewing, Esq., No. 156 Fourth street, on Saturday afternoon next, at two o'clock, when a full attendance is desirable.

Hon. Russell Errett, Chairman.
Joseph Dilworth, Treasurer and *ex-officio* of Finance Committee.
Col. John H. Stewart, Secretary.

Capt. C. W. Batchelor,	B. F. Jones,
Joseph Walton,	Max. K. Moorhead,
James Marshall,	Alex. Chambers,
James I. Bennett,	James C. Lewis,
John W. Chalfant,	L. B. McElroy,
James Park, Jr.,	Col. James M. Cooper,
Col. Wm. Phillips,	Thomas C. Dickson,

Finance Committee and *ex-officio* members of Executive Committee.

W. B. Hunter,	Wm. E. Harrison,
Edward House,	Alex. M. Watson,
Col. Alex. Hilands,	Samuel Scott,
John H. Hare,	Col. E. J. Allen,
David Reese,	Capt. Samuel Harper,
Jos. A. Butler,	Alex. McJunkin,
Wm. J. Flinn,	Wm. J. Snodgrass,
J. Erastus McKelvy,	Hugh M. Scott,
Major E. A. Montooth,	Ithamar Risher,
Wm. C. Moreland,	Capt. John Gilfillan,
Samuel W. Reynolds,	H. K. Sample,
E. F. Jones,	Geo. Y. McKee,
John S. Lamble,	Sol. Schoyer, Jr.,
F. M. Magee,	John Nusser,
W. H. Denniston,	James McGunnigle,
W. J. McKibben,	Felix C. Negley,
John F. Jennings,	R. P. Nevin
S. H. Geyer,	H. P. Mueller,
James McBrier,	Robert Clugston,
E. F. A. Faulhaber,	Hugh Donaldson,
J. C. Lappe,	Dr. I. Harper,
Christian Geib,	George Neely,
John A. Myler,	Isaac Neely,
John Heath,	John Gangwisch,
Alex. Patterson,	Jacob Keil,
Gotleib Wettach,	Abram Patterson,
George Moul,	Capt. Wm. B. Cook,
J. H. Baldwin,	A. D. Smith,
Col. J. W. Balentine,	Capt. J. R. Humes,
Wm. Mittenszwl,	W. S. Purviance,
W. L. Henry,	James M. Love,
Gotfried Stengel,	A. M. Brown,
Wm. H. Barker,	J. W. Reed.

The Committee also adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee hereby constituted shall have power to fill all vacancies caused by resignation or otherwise, but in no other case shall they have power to add to their numbers, unless the nominations shall be made therefor at a regular meeting and shall be unanimously adopted at the first regular meeting succeeding.

THOMAS EWING,
Chairman Republican County Convention.

The above named Executive Committee are requested to meet at the office of Thomas Ewing, No. 156 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on Saturday, June 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS EWING,
Chairman Republican County Convention.

Russian Power.

The Russian power is being pushed rapidly forward to the confines of British India. It is only fifty years since Russia turned her attention to Asiatic territory, and within that period she has made rapid advances. The Tartar cavalry, unable to withstand the shock of the Russian legions, have withdrawn from the plains. The valley of the Oxus has been secured, and thus a basis for future operations is provided. From that base the Russians may advance to Persia and Afghanistan; and in contact with the Afghans they immediately touch the part for which England engaged in a long and bloody war. There are two suppositions as to the intentions of Russia. First that she intends to turn her armies to Persia, and "lend her immediate attention to Afghanistan," and make for herself a way to the Indian ocean. The second supposition is, that she may intend to pursue safe conquests amongst the followers of Mahomet in that region and eventually surround Turkey. On the great chess board of nations Russia is playing a great game, which France and England are watching with jealousy. So long as the two powers named continue in league, they will not permit Russia to take Turkey, for that is the key of Europe. Possession of the Dardanelles and Bosphorous is held essential to the "Balance of Power;" and for that purpose Turkey is allowed to remain the "sick man." When the great tide of battle shall come, whether Europe is to be Republican or Cossack, Russia will have pushed her Asiatic possessions near enough to British rule in India to make a battle field there for the victory of Asia.

Eyre's Escape.

The cable has informed us that Chief Justice Cockburn, of England, says that the charge of Baron Blackburn, the Judge appointed to try ex-Governor Eyre, was in antagonism to the majority of the Court. This may be accounted for on the supposition that the English Judges held a sitting before the commencement of the Court, at which Eyre was to be tried, and that the majority of the Judges were in favor of the opinion that there was a case for the jury. This is a perfectly legal view; for it must be understood that the case had elicited so much attention as to be almost a State trial, and the Judges would consult on it before it came before a grand jury. That Blackburn should presume to charge in favor of the prisoner, especially when it was a moot question with the Judges, is indicative of that bitter party feeling in existence, Cockburn representing the more liberal, and Blackburn the conservative view. How it was that a Judge of a greater reputation was not selected to deliver the charge in such an important case is more than we can comprehend, unless it proceeded from political motives; and if so, that is a disgrace on the boasted fairness of the tribunals of that country.

America and China.

A new era dawns; the old and new commingle. China, with its three hundred millions of inhabitants, its old civilization and its riches, opens gladly its territory to American trade. Thanks to Mr. Burlingame for the inauguration of a policy that has removed the exclusiveness of the Government of China, and which opens up a future that it is impossible to sketch. The American Ambassador, by pursuing that policy which has made the Chinese friends with America, has shown the futility of that cruel and wicked conduct which eventuated in a war, and to which the covetousness of merchants led, backed by a foolish Government that had not understood in its world relationships the value of morality. Mr. Browne, a thoroughly practical man, left New York on Tuesday to proceed to China as the successor to Mr. Burlingame, and the two gentlemen, before Mr. Browne left, had long conversations together relating to the policy to be pursued. Mr. Browne, a Californian, represents the progressive spirit of that State and the growing importance of China to the whole of the Pacific slope.

Reform in Turkey.

A spirit of reform has seized the Sultan, and reports represent that he is going it bravely. There is to be liberty in matters of religious belief, a thing hitherto utterly unknown in that country. The Sultan talks of radical reforms with ease and fluency. There is to be a council of state selected from all parts of the Empire from representatives of race and religion. A high court of justice has been established, in the language of the Sultan, "to administer justice to our subjects on all points having reference to their persons, their welfare or their property." This is a great change for Turkey, and the well disposed of the world will wish the Sultan, who is described as a man of broad views and liberal spirit, success in his undertaking.

FROM time immemorial the leading commercial nations have maintained a sharp competition for the rich trade of the Indies. Just now the competition lies between three nations—the United States, France and Russia chiefly, with the chances decidedly in favor of our own country. The Russian Government has determined to have speedy communication with British India. At the present time a railway from the Black Sea to the Caspian is being pushed on with vigor; and in the course of a very few years travelers may go from England to Bayerush, on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea, through Austria and Odessa, and by steamer across the Black Sea in six days. The Russian Government further intends to continue the line to India, which will then be within eight days of London. Yet, all this time, England which is so vitally interested in the matter; and the more so in proportion as Russia obtains prompt communication with India, allows another Government to obtain that communication which would be available for Russia, but unavailable for England in time of war, and neglects the splendid opportunity which the Euphrates valley offers.

THE Committee on Mines and Mining has made a report to the Nevada Legislature, in which they say it is reported that an extensive coal field exists along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, extending from the Northern portions of New Mexico to Montana, presenting an area varying from ten thousand to twenty thousand square miles, the beds being in some cases from thirty to fifty feet in thickness, and furnishing coal of excellent quality, distinct from and superior to the brown coal of lignites so abundantly existing along the same range of mountains. Through Colorado, New Mexico and Montana and westward to the Pacific immense beds of iron ore of fine quality, with mines of copper, lead, tin and zinc, are said to exist, but no careful examination of these deposits has been made by men of science and comparatively little is known of their availability for practical use.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, in less than two years, will stretch the iron way of civilization. Already the mid region has been passed. The road is being built by two companies: "The Union Pacific Railroad Company" building from Omaha, on the Missouri river, West; and the "Central Pacific Railroad Company," of California, building from Sacramento, East; and as the Eastern part proceeds at a rapid rate, it is confidently expected that by 1870 the great enterprise of modern times will be completed.

This great national railroad will "extend nearly sixteen hundred miles from the Missouri river, across the Great Plains, over the successive and comparatively unexplored Rocky Mountain ranges, from Salt Lake down the Humboldt Valley and over and through the gigantic Sierra Nevadas, until, within a hundred miles of Sacramento, it reaches the Pacific slope," where, comparatively, the engineering difficulties cease.

The difficulties of the way were great. Before the discovery of gold in California, numerous surveys were made to discover the feasibility of a railroad, and in 1855 General Grenville M. Dodge, now Chief Engineer of the road, explored the several lines of approach to the Rocky Mountains from the Missouri, and the information he then obtained has been of great service in aiding the work. The Eastern portion of the route, up the Valley of the Platte, was the one that much of the overland travel passed, found to have wood and water advantages and easy grades, three important considerations in a work of such magnitude.

The first contract for this Leviathan undertaking was made in August, 1864; now fully 600 miles are completed at this end, and as the California Company have a long distance completed, the "meeting" may confidently be expected by 1870. General Dodge furnishes the following of the country along the line west of Salt Lake: "The initial point of the Union Pacific, at Omaha, is 967 feet above tide water; and Cheyenne, at the eastern base of the Laramie Range of the Rocky Mountains, 517 miles west from Omaha, is 6,062 feet. The summit of the Laramie Mountains, the highest point on the line, is 32 miles from Cheyenne, and its elevation is 8,262 feet."

At the summit is a level plateau, affording ample room for the necessary stations, turn-outs, &c. Dale Creek canon is crossed four miles from the summit, by a bridge 460 feet long, built upon nine piers, the highest being 125 feet. From the summit to the Laramie plains is 13 miles, and from thence to the Laramie river 19 miles, which is spanned by a bridge 300 feet long and 16 feet above the water. Fifteen miles further is the "Little Laramie," crossed by a bridge 250 feet long. To Rock Creek, from the point mentioned, over an undulating country, is 30 miles, and from thence to Medicine Bow river 28 miles. The Medicine Bow is crossed near the mouth of Rock Creek, 93 miles from the summit and 632 miles west of Omaha. The summit of the hills is reached at Brown's Pass, 7,124 feet above the sea. In descending to the North Fork, the line passes the western range of the Rattle Snake Hills, through one of the characteristic canons of the Rocky Mountains.

The road crosses the north fork of the Platte river by a 650 feet Howe truss bridge, at an elevation of 6,484 feet above the sea—distance from Omaha 691 miles.

Now we have to follow the road in its due west course, and commence to ascend the main divide, passing Rawling's Springs, Duff's Peak, Separation Creek, and find the middle of the continent at Dodge's Pass, 51 miles west of the north fork of the Platte, 725 miles west of Omaha, at an elevation of 7,108 feet above the sea. The base of the Rocky Mountains at Cheyenne is 5,095 feet above the sea, and the authority we are using freely says that the engineering difficulties began at that elevation, and are much less formidable than they appear on paper. The "main divide," as it is called, is a broad open plain, extending from the snowy mountain ranges on the South, near Bridger's Pass, to the South Pass, and supports a luxuriant growth of grass. We now go in imagination to Dodge's Basin, descend to Bitter Creek, at Big Pond Station, and follow the Bitter Creek Valley 61 miles to Green river, 841 miles west of Omaha. Crossing Green river the line runs along a fine wide valley, to the mouth of the "Big Muddy," which it follows to the east rim of the Great Salt Lake Basin—a summit of 7,567 feet above the sea.

From this point the line descends gradually to Bear river, up Yellow creek to the Wahsatch mountains, 6,879 feet above the sea, and then descending rapidly, piercing a ridge by a tunnel 700 feet long to the valley of Echo Canon, which is followed down to the Weber valley, where it runs through the cultivated farms of the Mormons. Following the canons through a range of the Wahsatch seven miles, with three short tunnels, near the mouth of Lost creek—called "The Narrows"—it comes out upon the broad table lands of the Weber valley, and strikes Great Salt Lake Valley at the mouth of the Weber Canon. From here it skirts the Great Salt Lake 35 miles, to near Great Salt Lake City, 214 miles from Green river, 1,037 miles west from Omaha, and 4,245 feet above the sea level. The line of the Union Pacific Railroad has no grades over 90 feet to the mile, and then only for very short distances. The grade of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is 116 feet to the mile for 19 miles, and the Virginia Central Railroad crosses the Blue Ridge on an incline of 250 feet to the mile.

We have all, by this time, grown familiar with Omaha, the starting point; known that it is a busy city with 15,000 inhabitants. We also all know of Denver, Cheyenne, Jollette and other places. The lands for 200 miles of the Missouri river are all capable of the highest cultivation. The lands extending from Fort Kearney to the eastern base of the mountains require irrigation to secure crops, but they afford the finest pasturage in the world. The land at the base of the mountains, and along the valleys of all the water courses, is good. The lands on the Laramie Plains are described as high, but are mostly well watered, and vegetables and small grain thrive well.

There are the silver and gold of Colorado, Montana, Nevada and Washington; the pine, spruce and hemlock on the Black Hills, which forests skirt the mountains for three hundred miles; the coal which exists in plenitude, the best yield of which is situated about five hundred miles west of the Missouri river, extending south along the Denver Branch to Colorado. There is also sufficient coal along Weber Valley for all practical purposes.

Iron is plentiful at the eastern base of the mountains, on the Laramie Plains; and along the Wahsatch Mountains and the valley of the Wind river, oil springs have been found.

The authority we are using says:

"While the construction of the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad is of paramount importance, the building of branch and connecting railroads is also a work of magnitude and of great value. Branch roads to Colorado, Oregon and Montana are projected. Arapahoe county, Colorado, by a vote of 1,210 for to 15 against, on the 20th of January, 1868, decided to take $500,000 of the stock of a railroad connecting Denver with the Union Pacific road, in the vicinity of Cheyenne, a distance of 100 miles, and that road will doubtless soon be built."

The report of the chief engineer of the company upon the Oregon route, says that to reach the navigable waters of the Pacific by the Snake River route will require the construction of but 400 miles of additional road, and this through a country abounding in timber and coal, and capable of sustaining a large population. The road could be built at the rate of 300 miles per year, and in the words of the engineer, "the local business of Oregon and Idaho would support it to-day. No such difficulties in obtaining material, labor, or transportation would be encountered on this line as we have had to encounter in building the Union Pacific."

The Montana branch would leave the Oregon line in Snake River Valley, and, by a feasible route, would reach the heart of the territory in a distance of two hundred miles. By beginning active work in the spring of 1869, the fall of 1870 would give Montano, Idaho, Washington and Oregon territories direct steam communication with all points east, whereas, by the route to which they have been looking for railroad connection—the Northern Pacific—they would have to wait years for the building of 1,700 miles, instead of the four hundred which are here necessary. The eastern connection of the Union Pacific, by the way of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is complete, and several other eastern railroads are now being extended to Omaha.

We have thus, in a brief space, presented a fair picture of the great work of the times. The bonds of the Company are secured, the dividends are equal to nine per cent., and the work is really a national undertaking.

The sketch will show the vast country awaiting development; the riches that the common Father has in store for his children, and the greatness of the nation we are all helping to build.

But one important point in the programme has been neglected; that is, the opening up of trade with China and Japan. When this road is completed, the trade of the Eastern world and the Western world will commingle on that vast road; and as there is said to be a city in the future, to which the weary turn, wherein is the tree of life, so may there be a city for the world in the Great West, sacred to peace and liberty, to which all nations shall resort as the center of the world's industry.

THE average cost of transporting each emigrant to Liberia, with six months' support after his arrival, is $134 02. At this rate, the New York *Times* calculates that the 4,000,000 of Africans amongst us in 1860, bond and free, might have been sent to their country at a cost of $586,080,000, or about one-sixth of the present debt. If the nose of Cleopatra had been half an inch longer or shorter, Rome might have had another master. If they had not been stopped building the Tower of Babel they might have got to the moon. The days of such *ifs* have passed, and we must accept the burden as it stands. In Liberia no one is a voter unless of African descent, and none but voters can acquire or possess real estate.

PERSONAL.

—Victor Hugo has sent to Pope Pius IX a little ode, embracing only twelve lines, and pronounced by French critics to be one of the finest poems he has ever written. It says that the thought uppermost in the mind of the Supreme Pontiff of the religion of peace and love is a murderous weapon (the Chassepot rifle) with which twelve persons can be killed in a minute. The first copy of the poem was duly mailed from Guernsey to his Holiness.

—The Charleston correspondent of the Hamburg *Impartial Correspondent* says that General Grant, some time ago, intended to visit Europe, but did not go, because he was afraid he might be subjected to indignities in France, whose Emperor he has always denounced. The same correspondent adds the interesting statement that, "since President Johnson has proved that General Grant is a liar, no gentleman in South Carolina would associate with him." Unhappy General Grant!

—Alexander C. Bullitt, editor of the New Orleans *Bee*, when it was a whig paper, and afterward successively connected with the *Picayune*, of the same city, and the Washington *Republic*, President Taylor's organ, died on Saturday, at Louisville. He was a native of Louisville and very wealthy. About a year ago he gave fifty thousand dollars, to the Christian University, at Canton, Me.

—Two years ago, Smith Eastman, of New York, operated in pork, flour, beef, &c., running the price up to an outrageous figure. He made money and poor folks suffered consequently. Last week he died in the Hartford Lunatic Asylum.

—An intelligent Northern Ohio Democrat recently said: "I like Johnson well enough, but why does he give a postoffice to that fool Nasby?"

—The venerable Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, in responding to a toast at the recent dinner of the Massachusetts Medical Society, said that for the last half century he had not been obliged to keep his house for a single day on account of any indisposition or malady whatever; and added: "I know not to what I should attribute this singular exemption for so long a period, except it be to the joint facts, which I do not boast of excelling in, but have been able to practice: temperance, hard work, and abstinence from medicine."

—Doctor Mary L. Wadsworth, a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary and of the Pennsylvania Medical College, has begun to practice medicine in Springfield.

—It is stated that a short time since a lady of Celtic origin, with considerable brogue, entered a certain dry goods store in Chicago and inquired the price of a suit, which was exhibited in one of the windows. The salesman made her several evasive answers, judging from her appearance that she did not want the goods. At last he informed her that the price was $175. His impudence received something of a shock when she told him to "do it up," and backed up the words with the necessary amount of greenbacks.

—General Grant has written a letter commending to the public the building enterprise of the Young Men's Christian Association in Washington City. He says:

"It will tend to the moral and intellectual culture of the young men congregated here from all parts of the country."

—General Dent, General Grant's brother-in-law was recently elected a vestryman of one of the largest churches in Washington. The Methodist Episcopalians have resoved to build another church edifice in that city next fall.

—The Prince of Wales has become very bald, and they say he will soon be gray. His features are described as showing good humor. His speeches, for a Prince, are certainly not bad. One of the drawbacks of his position is, that he cannot propose the simplest toast without being reported *verbatim*. Benevolent societies pester him to preside at their dinners, and when they get him daub him over with flattery. A youth ought to be indeed well trained, if he can keep his common sense through such ordeals. The worst offenders are the Bishops. There is no courtier like a courtier in holy orders. Thus we see the Bishop of Oxford the other day telling the Prince to his face, that because he came to the annual dinner of one of the hospitals and partook of the sumptuous fare which was provided, he was voluntarily taking upon himself a share in the afflictions and sufferings of the unfortunate poor. The Prince's presence was a tribute to humanity, said the Episcopal flatterer, "most graceful in the heir of a hundred kings."

—The following story was told by Dr. William Arnot, at a soiree in Sir H. W. Moncrieff's Church, in Edinburgh, the other evening: "Dr. Macleod and Dr. Watson were in the West Highlands together, on a boat, before leaving India. While crossing a lock in a boat, in company with a number of passengers, a storm came on. One of the passengers was heard to say, 'The twa ministers should begin to pray, or we'll a' be drooned.' 'Na, na,' said the boatman, 'the little ane can pray if he likes, but the big ane maun tak' an oar.'"

—The Chicago *Times'* Washington correspondent says Secretary Stanton is in ill health, being affected with Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Queer Things About Bees.

The poppy-bee makes her nest in the ground, burrowing down about three inches. At the bottom she makes a large round hole, and lines it splendidly with the scarlet leaves of the wild poppy. She cuts and fits the pretty tapestry, till it is thick and soft and warm, then partly fills the cell with honey, lays an egg, folds down the red blankets, and closes up the hole, so it cannot be distinguished; and there, in its rosy cradle, with food to eat, and a safe nook to rest in, she leaves her baby bee to take care of itself. The leaf-cutting bee makes her cells of green leaves, shaping them like thimbles. These little jars she half fills with a rose colored paste of honey and pollen from thistles, lays her eggs and covers the pots with round leaf lids that fit exactly. The mason bee makes its nest of mud or mortar. It looks like a bit of dirt sticking to a wall, but has little cells within. The mother bee does all the work, sticking little grains of sand and earth together with her own glue. The carpenter bee bores holes in posts, and makes her cells of sawdust and glue. The carding bees live in holes, among stones and roots, making nests of moss, lined with wax, to keep the wet out, with a long gallery by which to enter. They find a bit of moss, and several bees place themselves in a row, with their backs toward the nest; then the foremost lays hold of the moss and pulls it up with her jaws, drives it with her fore-feet under her body as far toward the next as possible. The second does the same and in this way tiny heaps of prepared moss are got to the nest by the file of four or five, and others weave it into shape.—*Merry's Museum.*

THE Suez canal, already passable to boats, will be completed in 1870. It will work wonders in the east and changes to all mankind. Once the trade between east and west went by Alexandria, then so renowned, through Egypt and the Red Sea, when through the same way Venice maintained her opulence, until Henry of Portugal sent Vasco de Gama to discover a rival route by the Cape of Good Hope and the Indian Ocean. The commerce of the west with the east went that way, and Venice and Alexandria lost their importance. But this canal must bring about another great world change, the transit from west to east, and vice versa, by way of Egypt. Already the town of Suez has a population of twenty-five thousand. This is its embouchure from the Red Sea, with the grand pier extending far and wide into a harbor vast and sure enough for five hundred ships. There is a magnificent dry-dock already completed, the foundations for great buildings, immense constructions both for dredging out the sea and filling it up. The manufactories are rising as if by magic. Along the route are pretty villages, blooming with their little gardens, and the prattle of children is heard amid the hum and cheer of happy industry, where a few years ago all was desert, fulfilling of the Scripture prophecy, that the solitary place shall be made glad, and the wilderness blossom as the rose. The Suez Canal will be one of the wonders of the world, and wonderful changes will be wrought out by it.

There was a large attendance at the New Jersey State Democratic Convention, in Trenton, yesterday, and great unanimity of sentiment prevailed. Hon. S. J. Bayard, of Gloucester, was appointed temporary Chairman, and committees on Rules, Organization and Resolutions were appointed. At the afternoon session, Col. Wm. C. Alexander was chosen permanent President. The resolutions adopted express devotion to the Constitution, with all its limitations of power of the Federal Government; say that the suffrage question belongs to the States, and any legislation thereon by Congress is an infringement of their reserved rights; charge the Republican party with gross violation of the rights of States and individuals, and most flagrant acts of tyranny and corruption; oppose all forms of repudiation of the National indebtedness; express gratitude to the soldiers and sailors; pledge support to the nominees of the National Convention, and would feel honored by the nomination of Joel Parker, Jr., for the Presidency. A full list of delegates was selected, including Thomas McKeen, J. R. Wortendyke, Richard F. Stevens and Francis S. Lathrop.

THE *Medical Journal* says: It is often a question among people who are unacquainted with the anatomy and physiology of men, whether lying with the head exalted or level with the body is the most wholesome. The majority consulting their own cases on the point, argue in favor of that which they prefer. Now, though many delight in bolstering up heads at night, and sleep soundly without injury, yet we declare it to be a dangerous habit. The vessels in which the blood passes from the heart to the head are always lessened in their cavities when the head is resting in bed higher than the body; therefore, in all diseases attended with fever, the head should be pretty nearly on a level with the body, and people ought to accustom themselves to sleeping thus and avoid danger.

Washington specials say that General Meade visited there to urge that Alabama be left out of the Omnibus Reconstruction bill. He was to return last night. The Senate Judiciary Committee has instructed its Chairman, Mr. Trumbull, in case Alabama is omitted from the bill, to report the bill which passed the House in March, providing that the constitution admitted for ratification shall be the organic law for a provisional government of the State, and shall again be submitted to the people for ratification.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1868.

A Refusal.

It is reported in diplomatic circles, to-day, that Costa Rica has refused to sell a naval station to the Prussian Government, giving, as the main reason, the position of the United States upon the Monroe Doctrine.

Promoted for Dueling.

Baron Kasserow, who was a party to the duel with Generel Lawrence, and whose recall was requested by Mr. Seward on this account, has been ordered by his Government to the Court of St. James, which move is in reality a promotion.

The Managers' Investigation.

The impeachment investigation was continued to-day by the examination of Peter Schwabe, of Hamilton, Postmaster General Randall, and a Mr. Luce of the Treasury Department. Mr. Butler has copies of a dispatch from Wooley to Schwabe, asking him how much he could give to save his country, and the reply that there was twenty thousand in bank and all that was needed besides. This Butler thinks was connected with impeachment, but Schwabe declares he finally believed it related to some whisky cases Wooley was managing here for him. A number of dispatches of this character Schwabe can give no account of whatever, as he claims that they reached his office while he was absent in Indianapolis, and so he never saw them. Mr. Randall was examined regarding alleged conversations with some Senators regarding their obtaining control of certain offices in case the President was acquitted. Wooley will be examined to-morrow, and it is supposed will answer in such a manner as to secure his discharge. Col. Lew. Harris, of Cincinnati, will be called for the first time to-morrow.

Marriage.

Gen. William Wherry, of St. Louis, private Secretary to Gen. Schofield, was married in Baltimore, to-day, to Miss Alice Grammar, of Cincinnati.

The Omnibus Bill.

The Senate has been engaged throughout the day upon the omnibus reconstruction bill, and the intention has been to force a vote, and at half-past eight the bill is still under consideration.

Carrying Foreign Mails.

The House during the morning hour passed the bill giving the carrying of mails between New York and Bremen to the Commercial Transportation Company of New York. The bill was framed with the idea of obtaining a heavy money subsidy. This, however, the House struck out, and only agreed to guarantee the transportation of mails for twenty years. It is the intention of the Company to put seven new steamers on the route at once.

Tariff Bill.

Mr. Moorhead, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a tariff bill, which contains the main features of one prepared some time since. There is, however, very slight prospects for the bill at this session.

The Tax Bill.

The attempt to recommit the tax bill, failed in the House to-day by 83 to 57. The vote occurred on the motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill, and was taken with the understanding it was to be a test.

Arkansas.

Some members elect from Arkansas have information which leads them to believe that the President intends to let the bill admitting that State become a law without his signature.

The Chinese Visit Mount Vernon.

The Chinese Embassy, who are just now the especial lions of this city, visited Mt. Vernon to-day and paid their respects to the memory of Washington. Secretary McCulloch and family, and a select party of about two dozen persons accompanied the Embassy in the United States revenue cutter, and the trip was a very delightful and satisfactory one. The Chinese were very much interested in inspecting the house and grounds, and they seemed to greatly appreciate the simplicity which surrounded the home and grave of Washington. About two hours were spent in the House and grounds. A collation was served on board on the return trip. The Embassy will remain here two or three weeks longer, when they visit New York again for a few days, going from thence to Boston, where they expect to arrive about the first of July. They will also visit some of the principal cities of the West and South.

Omnibus Bill Passed by Senate.

The Senate adjourned about half past ten, having finally passed the reconstruction bill, including Alabama and Florida. The bill has been amended, and so will go back to the House for its action. The vote stood 31 to 5. No Democrats voted for the bill.

A Tender to Mr. Groesbeck.

The friends of the President state to-night that he has sent a formal letter to W. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, tendering him the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1868.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL,

In which was included the deficiency for Custom House officials, having passed both Houses and received the signature of the President, the Treasury Department to-day mailed drafts to the different Collectors of Customs to satisfy the demand for salaries of officials belonging to the Customs branch of service.

SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

It is understood the President has written a letter to Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, tendering him the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and is being held by him under advisement, although it is believed in certain quarters the appointment will be accepted.

MILITARY.

General Rousseau has been granted permission from the War Department to delay six weeks in joining his command in the Department of Columbia. General Hancock and staff called on the Chinese Embassy this morning.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Schofield is engaged in clearing up the accumulated business of the War Department.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

Explosion of a Boiler and Three Men Killed—Three Others Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CUMBERLAND, MD., June 10, 1868.

A portable saw mill engine boiler exploded at Clark's mill, about fifteen miles East of this place, on the National Pike, about nine o'clock this morning, killing H. Scott Thruston, Morris Sibley, and a man by the name of Park. Also wounding three others, whose names are not known. It is feared they will not recover. Cause of explosion unknown.

Death by Drowning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., June 10, 1868.

David Golden was accidentally drowned about twelve o'clock last night, opposite this place. He was attempting to board the steamer Lioness while under full headway with a tow. His skiff ran under the guard of the boat and swept him off. His body has not yet been recovered, although diligent search was at once instituted by Captain Reno, of the Lioness. He did not hail the boat. Deceased leaves a wife and one child. C.

IN Washington it is understood that the Senators from South Carolina will be Dr. Mackey, of Charleston, and Col. Robinson, of Columbia, or a young lawyer from the western part of the State—a Mr. Russell. In North Carolina Gen. Abbott, of Wilmington, formerly of New Hampshire, will be one Senator, and Gen. Dougherty, a native of the State, probably the other. In Georgia, Foster Blodgett, of Augusta, will, in all probability, be one of the Senators, and considerable fears are felt that the other may be the ex-rebel Governor, Joseph C Brown. Col. H. P. Farrow and J. T. Deming, both sterling men, are running against him. In Florida, a Col. Osborne is to be elected for the longer term, and it is believed Col. Hart, a native of the State, and always a Radical Unionist, will be the other. In Louisiana, Judge Durell is the most likely to be elected. Thomas J. Durant, who was compelled to leave the State after the New Orleans massacre, has recently returned. He will be a candidate.

Mayor Heath, of New Orleans, refused to urrender his office yesterday to Conway, the newly elected Mayor, claiming his appointment, was confirmed by Congress and declining to recognize General Buchanan's authority to remove him. He was consequently placed in the hands of the police by Captain De Russey, of the General's staff, and Conway put in charge of the office. Judge Dupaulier issued a writ of *quo warranto* upon Conway, but Capt. De Russey said as Conway was installed it must take its proper course, and could not interfere with the discharge of his duties. Upon delivery of the keys and books Heath was released on parole. Considerable excitement prevails and a strong body of police is stationed at City Hall. The Recorders elect from the First and Third Districts have qualified, though the incumbent of the latter district refuses to give up the office as it might prejudice his contest for election.

Pea nuts in North Carolina, where they are chiefly raised, have almost taken the place of cotton as the great staple, and bring their cultivators annually $100 per acre. Eight thousand bushels on a single plantation is considered but an average crop, while from ten to sixteen thousand bushels is not regarded as a very extraordinary yield.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Reception of Farragut at Belgium.

Private Property on the High Seas.

The Ascot Races Yesterday.

Farragut in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, June 9.—The King and Queen of Belgium arrived at their capital on Monday, to welcome Admiral Farragut to Belgium. A grand banquet was given to the Admiral tonight.

Proposition to the Great Powers.

BERLIN, June 10.—The North German Confederation propose to the Great powers of Europe and America, the adoption of an international treaty to guarantee absolute security from seizure of private property upon the high seas in time of war.

The Fortifications of Cologne.

The Prussian government is about to commence works for the extension and strengthening of the fortifications of Cologne.

Sale of State Domain in Austria.

VIENNA, June 10.—The Reichsrath has adopted a bill providing for the sale of State domain.

The Ascot Races.

LONDON, June 10.—The Ascot Derby was won by the Marquis of Hasting's colt, "The Earl;" "Capapie" was second and "Suffolk" third. The royal hunt cup was won by "Satyr," "Eastly" second, "Master Willey" third. Twenty-two ran. The Fernhill stake was won by Lawson's colt, "DeVere, "Leonie" second. The Ascot Biennial was won by the "Earl;" "Suffolk" was second, and "Vale Royal" third. The Coronation stakes have been won by the Marquis of Hasting's filly, "Athena;" "Green Sleeve" second.

London Money Market.

LONDON, June 10.—Consols for money 95¼@95⅜; for account 95⅜. Bonds 72⅞; Erie 46½; Illinois 101¾.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, June 10.—Bonds 77⅜.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11½; Orleans 11¾; sales 8,000 bales. Corn 34s 2d. Peas 44s. Provisions quiet. Common rosin 3s. Petroleum quiet. Sugar 27s and tending down. Calcutta linseed 59s 6d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, June 10.—Petroleum 47 francs.

FORT WAYNE.

The Indiana State Sunday School Convention----The Chicago Turnverein----The Races.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 10, 1868.

The Sunday School Convention met at nine o'clock this morning, in the First Presbyterian Church. The Convention was called to order by President Cumback. Twenty minutes were spent in devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, of Thorntown, Indiana.

The President then delivered his annual address. He says the Sunday School cause has prospered much during the past year, and while the general feeling has been strengthened, the details of labor show an improvement without disparagement to the past. The address was full of fine points and of good length.

After that the roll of delegates was called, showing an attendance from thirty-one counties in the State. More delegates have arrived since then, and a much larger number are now present.

The different committees were then appointed, and then followed the reports from several counties of the condition of the Sabbath School cause in their respective districts. The reports show that much has been done towards gathering the youth of the State into the Sunday School, and that the increase in membership is large and the schools all in a flourishing condition. Rev. Eggleston then answered several questions regarding the Sabbath School work. His remarks and applications were most happy and effective. During the evening session a class for practical teaching was had, and was highly entertaining.

Richmond was chosen as the place for holding the next convention. The Executive Committee was clothed with authority to change the place of meeting, provided the railroad will not grant half fare tickets.

The Turnverein for the District of Chicago adjourned to-day. This afternoon the prizes for the best gymnastic performances were awarded. The Chicago Turners received ten of the fourteen diplomas or prizes.

The races at City Park to-day were largely attended. The pacing race, half mile heat, was won by Black Swan; time, 1:53. Running race, half mile and repeat, was won by Gray Eagle; first heat, 1:05; second heat, 58 seconds. The trotting race, between Jack Reed's Fanny Warner and Vanalstine's Sorrell Billy, was won by the former; time, 2:58. The stakes were one hundred, one hundred, and one hundred and fifty dollars, respectively.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Items from the Venango, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Regions.

The Yanney well on the Woods Farm which was started up on Friday last, was reported to be producing at the rate of two hundred and fifty barrels on Saturday. The report is thought to be exaggerated.

The Harmonial Well at Pleasantville is producing eighty-three barrels per day, the Say and Marr wells about seventy-five each, and the Warner Well from eighty to ninety.

The well on the Woods Farm, owned by Major Mackey, of Franklin, was producing seventeen days up to Saturday, and the aggregate production averaged not quite one hundred and fifty barrels per day. The production of this well has been steadily maintained to be three hundred barrels daily.

The Andrews and Thompson well on the Tallman Farm, Upper Cherry Run, which commenced to flow largely on Friday last, is not producing over three hundred and fifty barrels per day.

The freight charges on petroleum in bulk by the Empire Line, have been reduced ninety cents per barrel from all points on the Creek to New York and Philadelphia. It is thought that this reduction will cause a similar or a greater one on all the railroads conveying bulk petroleum, and if this should turn out to be the case, it is highly probable that the low rates will be adhered to for some time to come.

From the Burning Springs, West Virginia, territory, we learn the following: A fine "strike" was made by Messrs. Hall and Gilfillan at Burning Springs, on the 21st ult., in the well known as the "Wilson well." This well, located on the "Atchison tract," was bored to a depth of 700 feet by Capt. Wilson, of Wheeling, and was abandoned about one year ago, without ever producing oil, and, in fact, without being fairly tested. Some six or eight weeks ago it came into possession of the present owners, who, after sinking it some forty feet deeper, struck a crevice which caused the well to flow. After many vexatious delays in getting it tubed, it was finally put in working trim, and commenced flowing with such force that the workmen were unable to get out all the sucker rods, and it is now flowing with half of them in. One peculiar characteristic of this well is, that it produces nothing but clear oil—not a drop of water is found in it. Its flow is continual and steady, and the flow of gas quite moderate. Good judges have estimated its production as high as one hundred barrels per day. Others estimate it to be seventy-five barrels. It is certainly producing as much, and possibly more.

How to Make White-Wash.

Procure fresh burnt lime—not partly air-slacked. The large lumps will not make a wash that will stick well. For this reason, lime that has been burnt several months is not so good as that just from the kiln. Put a pound or two in a vessel, and pour on water slowly, until it is all slacked, and is about as thick as cream; then add cold rain water until it will flow well from the brush. Stir often when using it. A few drops of bluing added will give it a more lively color. One or two tablespoonfuls of clean salt, and one-fourth pound of clean sugar to a gallon of the wash, will make it more adhesive. If the walls have been whitewashed, let them be swept thoroughly, and if colored with smoke wash them clean with soap-suds. Coloring matter may be mingled with the wash, to give it any desired tint. To make a light peach-blow color, mingle a small quantity of venetian red. For a sky-blue, add any kind of dry blue paint, stirring while mixing. To make a wash of a light straw-color, mingle a few ounces of yellow ochre, or chrome yellow. The coloring matter should be quite fine, to prevent its settling at the bottom of the vessel.

When buildings or fences are to be white-washed, prepare the wash as directed above, keeping it warm when using it by means of a kettle of burning coal, and mingle about a pint of good paste, made of wheat flour, with a gallon of the wash, and also half a pound of salt and half a pound of cheap sugar per gallon of the wash. These materials will make it stick well, and if applied quite warm, will look well and be durable.—*Rural West.*

The resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut maintain that the States are sovereign in all powers not delegated to the general Government, and regard the reconstruction acts as military despotism and the freedmen's bureau as a wanton violation of the rights of the States; that the Republican party having repudiated the Constitution cannot be trusted in any of its present or future promises; regard slavery as dead and the declaration that the Democratic party design or desire to restore it as a wicked invention; denounce impeachment and commend the conscientious scruples of seven Republican Senators, who voted against it; acknowledge the service of soldiers and sailors, and believe, while they would be proud of the recognition of the services of one of their own citizens by the National Convention, that all personal and local considerations should be yielded to achieve success and save the country from tyranny and misrule.

STATE POLITICS.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., June 9, 1868.

The Republicans of this county (Venango) held their primary meetings on last Saturday, and the Return Judges met in convention, to-day, to count the votes, and the result is that the following persons were nominated: For Congress, C. W. Gilfillan; Assembly, A. P. Duncan; Sheriff, Henry H. Herpst; District Attorney, Samuel B. Myers; Commissioner, John Davidson; Coroner, T. B. Larue; Auditor, James Lees.

The contest for Sheriff and District Attorney was very exciting, and the county was thoroughly canvassed by the contestants for those offices. Indeed, there never was a primary election held in this county in which such a general interest was felt and so large a vote cast, and judging from the enthusiasm manifested in the Convention, and the universal satisfaction manifested by the great mass of the Republicans, Venango can be put down for one thousand majority at the fall elections.

Alex. McDowell, Jr., of the Venango *Citizen*, was elected Chairman of the County Committee, and will prosecute the campaign with energy and ability. FRANKLIN.

The Grant and Colfax Republican Club of Tidioute and vicinity, was organized on Saturday evening, June 6th, 1861, with the following named gentlemen as officers: President, Dr. Frank A. Shugert; Vice President, Robert C. Beach, Esq.; Treasurer, J. Livingston, Grandia; Recording Secretary, W. D. Haley; Corresponding Secretary, Major C. W. McClintock. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and a thorough organization perfected. and a firm resolve manifested "to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." M'C.

The Republicans of Crawford county have nominated the following ticket: For Congress—S. N. Pettis, subject to decision of conferees; Assembly—F. W. Ames, Wm. Beatty; Associate Judge—E. H. Chase and Wm. Davis, Jr.; District Attorney—S. M. Davis; Commissioner—James L. Brady; Auditor—D. D. Williams.

The Republicans of Venango county held their primary meetings on Saturday. The result indicates the nomination of Mr. Gilfillan for Congress; Captain J. B. Geggie for Assembly; Captain Herpst for Sheriff, and Mr. Galbraith for District Attorney.

The Democracy of Fayette county have placed in nomination the following ticket: Congress, H. D. Foster; Representative. W. H. Playford; Sheriff, David L. Walker; Commissioner, James Snyder; Auditor, Josiah H. Miller; Poor House Director, Taylor Jeffries. T. B. Searight and A. A. Wilson, Esqs., were unanimously chosen as delegates to the coming National Convention, and T. B. Searight was unanimously elected Chairman of the County Committee for the present year.

Club Life at London.

This week the west end clubs are holding their annual meetings. It is curious to note the interest which people who are eminent in the world take in the inner life of their club. One of the most impassioned speeches I ever heard John Bright deliver was in support of a technical mode of registering a vote at his club. I have seen legislators of renown hurrying from library to smoking room, from smoking room to dining room, canvassing with eager voice and excited looks for a friend who has been proposed as one of the committee. The requisitions to the latter body are often of a frivolous kind, yet they are indited with all the form of an address to the crown. One paper I remember, which lay on the library table for signatures for six weeks, memorialized the committee to allow the doors of the library to be pushed open, instead of being pulled open! I was implored to sign it by one of the "men of the time," and I assented gravely, as though it was not to be hastily done. What stories a committee man could reveal! At one time I could not understand the ambition of some of my fellow club-men to get on the committee; I now begin to suspect it is a love of scandal and of delicate inquiries. A tremendous dispute, which almost ended in the disruption of a club of the first rank, occurred lately through the complaint of a member that another member, while drinking his wine after dinner, had thrust up his feet on a chair! The committee became a jury, and witnesses were examined pro and con. The verdict was not guilty, but the prosecutors were so indignant that they have since taken the revenge of black-balling furiously a gentleman who was known to be a friend of the incautious diner. The frivolous charges against the footmen; the absurd suggestions about the internal arrangements,—these things are nuts and wine to some people, while to others they are a horror. A place on the library committee I do not despise, but on the other I would hardly serve for any "bounty" they could offer. Mr. Cyrus Field, by the way has been elected a member of the Reform club. I should say he is a clubbable man, for he is chatty and good tempered; but he must avoid those tender family confidences which have escaped him on certain public occasions. A great deal may be excused a man who speaks under the circumstances amidst which Mr. Field has stood, and at such times people will listen in silence to an affectionate epistle from home, or to an assurance as to the substance of his nightly prayers: but this "gushing" strain is fatal in quiet times among the scoffers of a club. They detect even the slightest peculiarity of dress or habit and are ruthless as to forwardness or obtrusive sentiments.

The Athenæum club, which is the most exclusive perhaps in Europe, and which contains among its members all the aristocracy of intellect and culture, is always ready, when practicable, to forward the aims of distinguished authors or savans of another country. The splendid libraries of the Athenæum and the Reform clubs are of much service in this way. If I am not mistaken, Dr. J. G. Palfrey, when preparing the materials for his admirable "History of New England,"—a work which is greatly prized by the learned in this country and which is to be found in almost every valuable collection of books,—found the libraries I have named of considerable assistance in his researches. The Athenæum club paid Dr. Palfrey, I think, the compliment of admission to its privileges. Those who are unfamiliar with the club system in England will hardly see the significant testimony this apparently slight sign of respect really bears to the reputation of the scholar to whom it relates.—*English Letter.*

Beecher on Hymns.

If the Bible should perish out of our language, it could almost be gathered up again in substance from out of our hymns, that take wing from the very period of creation, and fold their wings only when they touch the crystal battlements. When birds begin to look from the North Southward in Autumnal weather, a few, springing from the reeds and shrubs of Labrador, begin the aerial caravan, and, as they wind Southward, out of every tree and every copse, from orchard and garden, come forth new singers, increasing in numbers at every furlong, until at length coming down from their high pathways in innumerable flocks, they cover provinces and fill forests, and are heard triumphing through unfrosted orchards, amid the vines, the olives, and the oranges, with such wonderous bursts of song, that, as one lies between sleep and waking, he might think the advent renewed, and God's angels to be in the air. And so it has pleased us often, in thought, to liken the rise, and spread, and flight, and multitude of hymns that have come down from the beginnings of time into God's pleasant gardens and vineyards, in our days increasing as they flew. Only, there is no bird that can sing like a hymn. There are no meanings in all the mingled sounds of all the singers of the grove or hedge or lawn like the voices of hymns that utter all the mysteries of Christ's love in the human soul. * * * *

The hymn book is the Liturgy of the congregation.

Singing is the natural language of *masses* of *men*. Reading is not. Reading leaves its edges ragged and irregular. But singing is a flowing stream that hides the roughness of its bottom, and lifts its fluent waters up around the bank till they meet the appropriate edge of grass and flower, hiding deformity, and revealing grace and beauty. But there is no river that flows on earth that, for majesty and sublimity, can equal the stream of song in God's sanctuary, of thousands of worshippers. It is like the voice of thunder, but more significant. It is like the sound of many waters. It may fitly be called a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of our God.

It is no wonder that singing has died out from the congregation, when a choir is put to recite words that nobody can understand, to music that nobody can know, and the people are left to listen to newly converted opera airs which last week were brought over by a fresh troupe of foreign singers. And those sweet melodies that stilted propriety has long ago driven from the churches, but which have gone forth among the people, and rung out gloriously in camp meetings, shaking the forest leaves with the ascending shouts of a mighty people; or which, more gently, have filled rural school-houses and humble lecture rooms, and village churches, not yet corrupted by the false pretences of "classical music"—those sweet melodies that no one can hear with his ear and not feel with his heartbeating within his bosom all the faster for the sound—are become the ridicule and contempt of men who think that God must be praised to the sound of Meyerbeer or Rossini, and not to the sweet and humble melodies of our own land.

A Brownsville dispatch of the 7th says Garica has been declared Constitutional Governor of Tamipulas by order of Juarez. The national troops at Matamoras are said to be in favor of Guerria, and civil war is imminent. The City Council of Saltillo and all Liberal soldiers on duty were captured and murdered by bandits. Santa Anna's agent at Brownsville has purchased four hundred horses with equipments and rifles. His men are fully prepared to take the field and will strike Bagdad by the 14th. There is much excitement at Brownsville and Matamora. Some Americans are joining Santa Anna's movement.

At the Jerome Park races, New York, yesterday, the Fordham stakes, for all ages, mile and a quarter, was won by Stonewall Jackson beating General McMahon, Clement and five others; time 2:16¼. Belmont stakes, for three year olds, was won by General Duke, beating Northumberland and four others; one mile and five furlongs; time 3:02. The Hopeful stakes five furlongs, for two year olds, was won by Bonnie Lass, beating a field of seven; time 1:06½. The fourth race, premium $800, for all ages, mile heats, was won easy by General McMahon, beating Suedicor's Colussus fully time, 1:53½ and 1:57.

Weekly Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The trial of Mrs. Victor, for the murder of Wm. Parquet, her brother, in February, 1867, was commenced in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, and the jury empannelled. One witness only was examined. On the examination of the body last February, eleven months after death, a large quantity of arsenic appeared. Mrs. Victor had a life insurance on him for $2,600 when he died.

Benjamin L. Berry was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Pennsylvania District, yesterday. The Republican nomination for Congress in the Third District is L. Myers, and in the Fourth District W. D. Kelley was re-nominated.

Major Charles Upham, Paymaster in the United States navy, was found dead in his bed, at Montpelier, Vermont, yesterday. He was fifty years of age.

John S. Warder, veteran of the war of 1812, and a well known silversmith of Philadelphia, died in that city yesterday aged seventy-one years.

The Democrats of New Hampshire held a Convention on Tuesday, and elected District Delegates to the National Convention. No preference for candidates was expressed, but the general feeling seemed for Chase or Hancock, and decidedly against Pendleton.

Potter & Co.'s planing mill and Smith Kimball's dwelling in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Kimball's axe factory was damaged. The planing mill was valued at $25,000.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Committee have issued an address urging the friends of temperance to commence preparations for a contest without delay, by the formation of prohibitory clubs all over the State, and that meetings be held in every city and town to vote on the question of licensing the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises. The Committee say they do not ask the friends of prohibition to form a new political party, but to place the Republican party at the next State Convention on that platform which commends itself to the judgment of a majority of its members.

A resolution allowing the Shore Line Railroad to bridge Connecticut river at Lime has passed the Connecticut Senate by a vote of twelve to five.

The Synod of the Reformed Church in session at Hudson, New York, yesterday, adopted reslutions eulogizing colonization, and urging increased activity on the part of the society toward the settlement of freedmen in Liberia.

It is said Senator Wilson has received a dispatch from Florida, informing him that the Legislature of that State on Tuesday adopted the thirteenth and fourteenth articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Legislature has adjourned until the 15th inst., when it will reassemble and elect United States Senators.

General Meade will reach Washington on Wednesday, having been summoned to consult with General Grant in regard to the inauguration of State officers in the States of his District, and upon other military matters connected with his command.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. of G. T. of Pennsylvania was opened at ten o'clock yesterday morning at Williamsport, Rev. J. S. McMurray, G. W. C. T., and Rev. Daniel Hartman, G. W. C. presiding. After the Committee on Credentials had reported, there was found to be three hundred and fifty lodges represented, making an assemblage of between seven and eight hundred members.

Later advices from St. Domingo state Baez is supposed to have made the same proposition to France and England that has been made to the United States regarding the sale of Samana. He was persecuting all the eminent men who do not support his administration, and large numbers were being sent into exile.

Crabtree, Lotta's father, was before the Superior Court, New York, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge decided that the affidavit showed sufficient cause for his detention.

Preparations are on foot in Boston, to tender the compliment of a public dinner to Senator Fessenden, for the purpose of indorsing his integrity, independence and purity as a statesman. Gov. Bullock will preside. There will be present ex-Gov. Washburn, President Hill, of Howard College, and James Russell, of Lowell.

The annual conclave of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania was held in Scranton yesterday. There was a large attendance. The officers were elected in the forenoon, and in the afternoon there was a grand procession, and an oration, by General R. Biddle Roberts, of Pittsburgh, and the officers installed at Washington Hall.

The boiler of Osgood's planing mill, located at Cambridge Port, near Boston, exploded yesterday, partly demolishing the building. Thomas Drewan and George Fike, both aged eighteen, were badly injured.

The Republican Convention held for nominating city officers and candidates for Congress met yesterday in Philadelphia. Charles O'Neill was renominated for Congress in the Second District.

Further advices from the Upper Missouri mention Indian hostilities along the river. Steamboats have been fired into, stock run off and several whites killed. Gen. Terry was at Fort Rice June 3d, and Father Dement had gone out to induce, if possible, the Indians to come in and make peace. They are reported to say they don't want peace, for then they starve; but when at war they get what they require from the whites, but they do want more ammunition.

The *World's* special says that Cooper Institute has been secured for the place of assembling for the National Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, which convenes on the 4th of July. Among the distinguished gentlemen to be present are Major Generals Frank P. Blair, Granger, Ewing, and Hancock. General Franklin, is is expected, will preside.

The delegates to the Sangerfest from Germany, are to be given, on Friday evening, a summer night Festival, by the Lieder Kranz Society, of New York, and on Saturday night are to be received by all the German Singing Societies in that city, and entertained with a concert. On Sunday they leave for Chicago.

While Alva Church, a broker of Buffalo, was making up his cash account, at about five o'clock Tuesday evening, his office was entered by Edward H, Filbreck, a young man hailing from Lowell, Massachusetts, and while Mr Church was leaning against the counter figuring, Filbreck struck him on the head with a stone, knocking him senseless and inflicting a severe wound. A colored boy witnessed the affair, and cried "Murder! Murder!" when Filbreck made off without obtaining his booty. The boy and deputy Sheriff Dorcy followed, and after an exciting chase, succeeded in arresting the fellow.

A Washington dispatch states that hosts of whisky men, principally from New York and the West, have arrived there in anticipation of the legislation of the tax bill relating to whisky. The Shook-Wooley crowd, who are interested in keeping the tax at two dollars, muster in strong force. They have already began operations, and the "Ring" is in full working order.

Robert Gross, a miner from Montana, was robbed of $3,000 night before last, at a Green street, St. Louis, den of rascals.

The Pacific mail steamer New York will sail from San Francisco for Yokohama July 31, connecting with the Great Republic for Hong Kong and Costa Rica and for Shanghai.

The Commissioners of San Francisco funded debt report a large surplus on hand, and a profit on the year's operations of nearly one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

The steamer California, the first that ever entered the port of San Francisco, is advertised for sale at Benecia.

Colonel S. W. Idgal, formerly a member of Congress from Alabama, and United States District Attorney in California, died in San Francisco yesterday.

Great exertions are being put forth to complete the Central Pacific Railroad to Salt Lake in advance of the Union Pacific. The iron is being transported by the Isthmus, and the arrivals via Cape Horn are noted every week.

The Nevada papers report several murders and robberies in that State by Indians during the past few weeks.

Suit has been commenced against the city of San Francisco for fifty thousand dollars damage for the destruction of the *Echo des Pacifique* newspaper by the mob the day after Lincoln's assassination.

Mike Keef, formerly mate of the steamer Starlight, was arrested in St. Louis yesterday on a requisition from the Governor of Louisiana, charged with burning that boat near New Orleans in April last. He will be taken South to-day.

Hon. John B. Henderson arrived in St. Louis yesterday.

The Nashville and Northwestern Railroad embroglio culminated in a fight in Nashville yesterday afternoon on Cherry street in front of Maxwell's Hotel, between Michael Quinn and Mr. Rhea, an engineer, whom the strikers had ordered to leave. Rhea shot Quinn with a small pistol, inflicting a slight wound, and subsequently presented a navy revolver. Quinn suddenly reeled and Rhea withheld his fire. The affair created much excitement.

J. H. Mehon, while bathing at the foot of Union street, Memphis, Tuesday night, was drowned. He went there recently from Paducah.

Gilbert Fenner, the negro boy who shot his brother-in-law in Memphis on Monday, has been arrested and committed to jail. He is only sixteen.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fifth Indiana District, yesterday, at Martinsville, nominated Hon. John Coburn, of Indianapolis, the present member of Congress, for re-election. In the Eighth District Republican Convention at Kokomo, Hon. David E. Pratt, of Logansport, was nominated.

The match game of base ball at Indianapolis, between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Actives, of Indianapolis, yesterday, was won by the former; score 53 to 21.

Barnum's Museum property, New York, sold yesterday for $423,000.

The Senate Finance Committee has authorized its Chairman to report the legislative and appropriation bill, amended by restoring the salaries of clerks struck out by the House, and by increasing the amount appropriated also at half a million.

There was a small whisky riot yesterday on Front street, Brooklyn. United States Marshal Dillon and posse were beaten off. Dillon was badly injured and seized a still which was rescued from the officers. There were no arrests.

Crabtree, the father of Lotta, having surrendered the alleged stolen bonds, has been released from custody on his own recognizance.

Isaac Hazelhurst was nominated yesterday for District Attorney of Philadelphia by the bolters from the Republican Convention. The Republicans nominated Gen. Hector Tyndale for Mayor of Philadelphia. Wm. B. Mann is the regular nominee of the Republicans for District Attorney.

The "Guiding Star" brings late Panama dates. Don Mario Arkamena, one of the last surviving patriots who signed the Declaration of Independence, died from a fall out of a window which he was opening on the 31st of May. Yellow fever was prevailing in Necaraugua. The Rising Star from New York arrived at Aspenwall on the 1st.

Chilian advices report a grand banquet to General Prado, ex-President of Peru. The Aracunian Indians had repulsed the troops sent to punish horse stealers.

Mons De Leespes, the French Minister to Peru, died at Lima of yellow fever. The Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pachco, also died, and some two hundred deaths occurred daily. The disease was prevailing along the coast and had reached Islay.

BY MAILS.

An interesting incident took place at Springfield, Illinois, last week, when a party of emigrants from Indiana arrived in the city. They were on their way to Missouri, but on reaching Springfield they paused and turned aside to visit the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, the Martyr President. Over one hundred men, women and children passed by the last resting place of the great man who had won their love admiration, in solemn silence and with heads uncovered.

Steamship Weser, which arrived at New York from Bremen, via Southampton, Saturday, brought 700 emigrants, and the Virginia, from Liverpool, 1,100. The latter reports fifteen cases of small-pox, in consequence of which she will be detained at quarantine for fumigation. None of the passengers will be permitted to come up to the city for the present. Besides the above, the Teutonia, from Hamburg, brings 683; ship Astronom, Bremen, 398; ship Lord Palmerston, Hamburg, 446; barque Jenny, Bremen, 332. Total for the day, 3,687.

On the subject of grasshoppers, the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* has this to say: "Nearly all of our exchanges are complaining of the ravages of the grasshoppers. Pottawatomie county is, we believe, nearly freed from these pests, and many of our farmers are putting in a second crop. We have noticed for the past few days that they were traveling north in large droves. Whether they have become disgusted with the country and are going back to their old jumping grounds we don't pretend to say, but going they are, some place."

A Paris letter says: The manufacture of silks seems to be more flourishing than for the past year or two, although prices continue high, and the demand is less for the ordinary qualities than for the best and most expensive. The condition of American trade has had a most serious effect upon that of Lyons; but I learn that the better state of things in the United States is already beginning to be felt. The distress of the operatives has happily ceased with reviving trade; and the apparently pacific situation will, it is thought, give additional encouragement to this very important branch of industry.

THE CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD.

Reports of the Committees to Receive Subscriptions---Total Subscribed $170,000---The Effort to be Continued.

A large meeting of the friends of the Chartiers Valley Railroad was held in Canonsburg, on Saturday, to hear the reports of the committees appointed to secure subscriptions. The committees reported as follows:

Canonsburg and vicinity (Mr. Greer)	$ 25,000
Canonsburg and vicinity (Mr. Houston)	18,000
Chartiers (Mr. McConnell)	5,000
North Strabane (Mr. Lutton)	15,000
Cecil	2,300
Washington	39,850
South Strabane (Mr. Bunce)	3,200
Franklin (W. B. McKennan)	4,900
Upper Chartiers and Canton (W. B. Cundall)	7,300
Franklin and Amwell (Mr. McElroy)	1,250
Bridgeville and vicinity (Mr. Murry)	24,300
Pittsburghers owning property on the line (Mr. Neal)	13,700
	$160,400

The above reports having been footed up and the aggregate announced to the meeting, the gentlemen composing the committee were asked what probability there was of obtaining additional subscriptions in their respective localities, whereupon the several gentlemen present made each a few remarks, the tone of which was favorable to further subscriptions. After an interchange of views, an opportunity to increase their subscriptions was afforded to all who wished to do so, when several persons authorized theirs to be doubled, others added fifty per cent., and still others twenty-five per cent., thus carrying up the aggregate to about $170,000. D. T. Morgan, Joshua Wright, Craig Ritchie and Mr. Neel were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions in Pittsburgh. Messrs. John McBride and Vaneman Johnson were added to the committee to solicit subscriptions in North Strabane. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place on Friday, the 19th inst.

STATE NEWS.

Wednesday morning last at about seven o'clock Mr. W. H. B. Wheeler, of Pithole, was crushed between two oil cars at the depot of the O. C. & P. R. R., at that place. Mr. Wheeler was trying to pass between the two cars as they were coming together, and was caught by the bumpers and crushed. He was alive at last accounts but in a very critical conditon.

Work has commenced on the new church edifice of the Presbyterian Society in Emporium. The building is to be of modern architecture, 36x60, with octagon belfry, and steeple forty feet above the roof. The building will be completed about the first of November next.

The Brookville *Republican* of last week says: "Last week our lumbermen on the Red Bank had the advantage of another freshet, and we learn that a large number of rafts were run safely to the mouth. Up to this date nearly 1,800 rafts have been run out of Red Bank creek during this season, and the prospect at present is that all those remaining back will have plenty of opportunities of getting out."

The Rev. J. T. Oxtoby, of Petroleum Centre, pastor of the Presbyterian church, was presented on last Thursday evening with a costly gold watch and chain. The affair concluded with a splendid supper.

On last Friday morning a young lady, aged fifteen or sixteen years, named Ada Atwell, of New Brighton, died very suddenly at the house of her grandfather, Mr. Riley. In her usual health, after breakfast, she went up stairs to attend some chamber duties, and not returning at the expected time, her aunt went to look for her. She found her suffering with a violent pain in the head. She continued to grow worse and worse until in the afternoon, when death ended her sufferings. She was a pupil in the Public School of that place, and was highly esteemed by her friends and acquaintances.

The Petroleum Center *Record* says: The other day a man at work on the Wood farm was sent to town to get some cream of tartar to take as a medicine. By mistake the man he sent by procured bread powder. On going to bed at night, the fellow for whom it had been procured took a very large dose and went to sleep. Along in the night he woke up in great pain, and found himself swelled to enormous proportions. At first he was very doubtful as to his identity. He says he doubted whether it was himself or some one else. He woke up his companions and they rolled him on the floor until he obtained relief. The stuff had "rose" in him and swelled him up to aldermanic size. To appreciate the story one ought to hear the victim tell it himself.

Within a few months past Lancaster has lost by death four of its oldest residents, namely: Christopher Hager, Esq., at the age of seventy; Alderman George Musser, at the age of ninety, and Ex-President Buchanan, at the age of seventy-seven, and Richard Waters, in his seventy-fifth year. The latter, who was a veteran of 1812, died on Tuesday.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

There has been no material change in the market, during the week. Sales of pine have been made at the landing during the week, at $19@27 ₱ K, for inferior to choice lots, in rafts. At the yards, there is a fair business doing in seasoned pine, at the figure given in the following table:

Clear, ₱ M	$60 00@65 00
First common, ₱ M	50 00@55 00
Second common, ₱ M	35 00
Third common, ₱ M	25 00
First common flooring, ₱ M	60 00@65 00
Second common flooring, ₱ M	42 50@45 00
First common partition, ₱ M	65 00@70 00
First common weather-boarding, dressed, ₱ M	30 00@32 50
Second common weather-boarding, dressed, ₱ M	26 00@22 50
Pine joists and scantling, ₱ M	27 50
Hemlock joists and scantling, ₱ M	20 00
Shingles—18-inch, sawed ₱ M	7 00@ 7 50
16-inch, sawed, ₱ M	6 00@ 7 00
18 inch, sawed, ₱ M	8 50
Lath—₱ M	4 25
Posts—Cedar, ₱ 100 feet	8 00@10 00

—*Commercial.*

Hat Sale.

Two hundred and fifty cases of hats were sold in Brooklyn on Friday last at James H. Prentice's trade sale. Prices varied as follows, being generally low: Wool Hats—Men's plain $5 50@9 00; men's fancy $8 25@12 25; youth's fancy $6 00@8 75; boys' plain $5 @7 25; children's plain $5 00@7 75; Cassimere—Men's plain $9 00@18 00; men's fancy 13 50@20 00; black beaver and nutria $21@25; black, brown, and otter brush, $37@42 50.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 10.

Money remains in super abundant supply in the East at three per cent. on government securities and three and four on mixed collaterals, the few exceptional transactions for small amounts at five, affording no criterion of the real condition of monetary affairs. There is very little commercial paper being made, and the best grade is scarce and in request at 5 and 6 per cent. There is no probability of any interruption of this extreme case until the end of August, when the usual drain westward will begin to be felt.

—Our own local market is dull and inactive. There is very little inquiry for loans from the business community. All good prime commercial paper is quickly snatched up by the bank.

—Gold was quiet and steady through out the day at 139¾.

—The New York stock market was irregular and spasmodic, throughout the day. On leading shares, the prices were lower at the opening boards; but the loss was recovered at the close, and a slight advance achieved.

The following comparative statement, furnished by J. W. Kennedy, Broker, 80 Fourth street, shows the range of prices for the past week at the New York Stock Boards:

	June 10.	9.	8.	6.	5.	4.
N. Y. Central	134½	133¾	134¾	134	132½	133¾
Erie	70⅝	69⅞	70¼	69¾	69¼	69⅜
Hudson River	141	141½	142	141½	142	141⅜
Reading	93¾	93⅞	94⅜	94½	94	94⅜
Mich. Southern	89½	98⅝	90⅛	89⅞	89¼	[illegible]
Ill. Central	156	155⅛	155	154	15[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	87½	87⅜	88¼	87⅝	[illegible]	149½
Northwestern	69¼	69¼	69¾	[illegible]	85¾	87
Northwes'n pref.	81⅝	81⅜	8[illegible]	68⅞	68⅝	69⅝
Toledo	108⅝	108¼	[illegible]	80¾	81¼	82⅛
Rock Island	103¼	1[illegible]	109¼	109	108	108
Fort Wayne	111¼	111	110¾	111⅛	110¼	98⅜
Ohio & Miss.	29⅝	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	30⅝	111¼
Gold	139¾	139½	139⅝	139⅝	139⅞	139⅝

—For express stocks the quotations compare as follows:

	June 9.	8.	6.	5.	4.	3.
Adams	57½	57¾	57¼	57¼	57¼	57
American	54	53¼	53	53	53⅛	53
United States	55¾	55¾	55½	55 5-6	55½	55⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co.	25½	26	26	26	25¼	24½
Merchts' Un., 35 p. c.	28⅜	28¾	28¼	28⅛	28	27¾
Western Union	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38⅛	38⅜

—The alarm caused among the professional bears in Northwestern stock by the termination of the Rock Island dispute, has ended without enabling them to buy much stock at low rates. It is now conceded that the Rock Island Road will steadily push for Omaha, and is now laying its track in that direction at the rate of half a mile daily, and intends, as soon as possible, to get its share of the Pacific trade. It is also a fact that the enormous increase in the traffic over the Chicago and Northwestern Road is not from its Pacific connection mainly, but from its whole system of roads, while each and all are increasing their business largely in excess of the estimates. The growth of the agricultural resources of the West, finding an outlet on the roads running East and West, is so great that in the Autumn of 1868 there will be more business at high rates than all the roads can do. Never since railways were opened in the West were their prospects more encouraging than at present, basing them upon the crop prospects and the general trade of the country; and large as was the increase of the traffic in 1867, it bids fair to be dwarfed by the carrying to proceed from many a crop which, at this writing, exceeds in extent anything in the history of the country.

—The extreme range of the gold market in the month of June in each year since the suspension of specie payments is thus shown:

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1862	109⅝	103⅛	1865	147⅝	135⅝
1863	148⅞	140½	1866	167¾	137⅞
1864	251	189	1867	138⅛	136⅜

—Mining shares are dull, and at the first board Smith & Parmelee sold at $3 20; Benton 25c; Consolidated Gregory $3 40@3 60; New York Gold 67c.

—Consols and American securities were quoted thus in London to-day and on the previous dates mentioned:

	May 29.	June 3.	June 8.
Consols	96⅝@	96⅝@	95⅜ ex-d
Five-twenties	72⅝@72¾	72⅝@72⅜	73½@
Illinois Central	97 @	97¼@	100 @
Erie	47½@	45¾@	46 @

—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company earned the first week in June:

1868	$283,414 94
1867	211,984 13
Increase	$71,430 81

—The demand for Government securities is gradually falling off, and prices are receding. The transactions to-day are not so large.

James T. Brady & Co., Brokers, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnish the annexed comparative range of prices for government securities:

	June 10.	9.	8.	6.	5.	4.
U. S. 6s '81 co.	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116½	11[illegible]	116⅜
5 20 c. 1862	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112¾	112¾	112⅝
U. S. 5-20 c. '64	110	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. 5-20 c. '65	110¼	110¼	111⅜	110⅜	110¼	110⅜
U. S. 5-20 c. '65, n.	112¾	112⅝	113	113	113	113
U. S 5-20 c. '67	112⅜	113	113⅛	113	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. 10-40 c.	105⅞	106	106	106	106	106
U. S 7-30, June	109½	109½	109⅝	108½	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. 7-30, July	109½	109⅝	109½	109½	109⅝	109⅝

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even
1881's 6s	116⅝	116⅛	116⅜
1862 5-20s	112¼	112¼	112⅝
1864 5-20s	110⅜	110	110⅜
1865 5-20s, old	110¼	110¼	110⅜
1865 5-20s, new	112⅝	112¾	112⅝
1867 do	113	112⅝	112⅝
7-30s 1st	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10-40s	106	105¾	105¾
Gold	139¾	139⅝	139⅝

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 10, 1868.

The general markets continue very dull and devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. As the impression prevails, and with good reason too, that prices will rule much lower within the next sixty days, both dealers and consumers are restricting their purchases as much as possible, and the policy of all is to keep stocks down to the lowest possible notch. Besides, it is not likely that there will be any improvement in business until after harvest.

GRAIN—Wheat, although in light supply, is very dull but nominally unchanged; $2 35@2 40 for red, and 5@8c higher for white. Shelled corn is exceedingly dull and cannot fairly be quoted above $1@1 05, as to quality; sales of some 200 sacks prime ear in store, at $1 10. Oats dull, notwithstanding the receipts are beginning to fall off; we continue to quote at 78@80c on wharf and track, and the usual advance for small lots in store. Rye continues dull and drooping; we now quote at $1 40@1 45 in first hands, and $1 50 in second hands. We are cognizant of a small sale of barley at $2.

BUTTER—Is dull and nominally unchanged; sales of packed at 17@18c, and prime to choice roll at 20@22c.

EGGS—Under the influence of diminished receipts, have still further advanced, and we now quote at 24@25c.

POTATOES—Continue very dull and drooping; small sales in store at $1 30 for Prince Alberts, and $1 35 for Peachblows. New Potatoes, $5 50 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Is being pretty well supplanted by green fruits, and prices are barely maintained; 6 to 7c for apples and 12 to 13c for Peaches.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is dull and drooping; we now quote at 13½c for shoulders; 15½@17½c for ribbed and clear sides; and 19@20c for plain and canvased sugar-cured hams. Lard also is dull and lower, and cannot be quoted above 18 to 18½c. Mess pork $28@28 50.

HAY—Baled hay is in good supply and very dull; sales all the way from $12 to $20 for inferior and strictly prime timothy.

CHEESE—Sales of Hamburg at 14@15c, and Factory at 15@16c.

FLOUR—Is dull and neglected, but without quotable change. We continue to quote at $10 25@10 75 for spring wheat; $11 50@12 00 for for winter wheat and $14@15 for fancy brands. Winter wheat, extra, $9 50. Rye flour $10.

Groceries.

The demand for groceries since our last report has continued very fair, but not so active as it has been. Refined sugars are firm at prices quoted below, having advanced in the East ¼c since our last quotations. Coffees remain the same. We quote as follows:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in bags, 37c; in mats, 39c; Laguayra, 26@27c; Rio, Fancy, 27½c; choice, 27c; prime, 26c; fair 25c; good, 23c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 13½@14½c; Cuba, 12½@13½c; Sugar House, 11½@13½c, Granulated, 18c; Powdered, 18c; Crushed, 18c; A Coffee, 17c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16¼c; C 16c; New Orleans 14½@16c; Demerara 15½@16c; Clarified, 13½@14½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90c@$1; Porto Rico, 70@80c; Cuba, 60@70c; Bermuda, 75.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 05; other choice brands, $1 00 to $1 10; fair to good, 70@85c; golden drips, $1 10.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 12½@13c; Rangoon, 11½@12c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c. Cider vinegar from 20@30c ₱ gallon.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $23 50; No. 2 Shore $19 50; new No. 3 large $15 00; Lake Herring, $5 00; White Fish, $8 50.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c. American 8c. Sal 4½c.

SPICES—Pepper, 38c; Cloves, 50c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 80@85c; Ginger 35c.

SOAP—McKeon, Van Haagen & Co.'s Chemical Olive, 10c; Babbett's, 12c; Oakley's, 11½c; Toilet 21@26c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $7 25.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 26c for full weight; mould candles, ₱ lb, 15c.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manila 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—12½c.

DROP SHOT—₱ bag $3 50.

STARCH—Madison, 8c; Magnolia starch 8¼c; Silver Gloss 12½c; Corn starch 14½c; Satin Gloss 12½c.

Provisions at Cincinnati.

From the circular of George W. Phillips, Jr., we learn that the inactivity which characterized the provision market one week ago continued throughout the past week, and the market closes dull. In order to effect sales, holders were obliged to grant concessions, and prices are again lower, though holders, in many instances, are unwilling to accept the rates now current, and it would be difficult to fill orders of any magnitude at my quotations. One cause of the light consumptive demand is, that some time since consumers, in anticipation of an advance, bought freely for forward delivery. The bulk of these contracts, however, have been filled, and holders are expecting an increased demand soon and a rally in prices are there is no anxiety to sell, except by timid and weak holders. The orders which are now being received are chiefly for small amounts, and there is no inclination at present to speculate. Mess Pork has declined 50c ₱ bbl; city packed was offered at the close at $27 50, with but few buyers, and country 25@50c less. Rumps and prime pork is nominal. Lard is fully 1c ₱ pound lower, and the tendency is still downward. City leaf can be bought freely at 17½c, and country at 17¼c. Keg is scarce at 19c. The stocks of greases are light and prices nominal. Bulk meats have declined ¼@½c, and are dull at the decline. I quote shoulders at 12c, rib sides at 14¼c, clear rib at 15c, and clear sides at 15½@15¾c, all loose. There has been a corresponding reduction in bacon; shoulders are quoted at 13c; rib sides are nominal at 15¼@15½c, clear rib sides 16¼, and clear sides 16½c. Hams are dull; choice sugar cured 19@19½c, plain 17@17½c; second pickled hams 17½@18c, canvassed and packed. Plate beef is in fair supply and dull at $22 50. Dried beef 19@19½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, June 11, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was not in a very settled condition. Holders generally were firm in their views, and not inclined to give way. In the East the market opened weak but strengthened during the day on the receipt of a dispatch from Antwerp, quoting oil at 47 francs. The Eastern figures were: Philadelphia—week—Prime Light Straw to White, 28½c; Standard White, 29½@30c.

CRUDE—Including packages, 18c. New York Prime Light Straw to White, 29c, and Standard White, 30c. Bulk crude 13@13½c. A later dispatch at 3 P. M. quoted Standard White at 31c, an advance of 1c ₱ gallon, and crude at 15c. We give it as we received it, not vouching for its correctness.

OIL CITY—Market firm on the creek. Holders are asking $4 50@4 60. Oil is reported scarce. Holders of round lots are asking higher figures. There is, however, but little doing at the mouth. The rates are $4 75@4 85 ₱ barrel.

CRUDE—The receipts since our last were 10,020 bbls. The market was firm, but not active, owing to a slight difference of opinion among dealers. The only sale reported was 500 bbls bulk at 11¾c ₱ gall. Most dealers are holding out for 12c.

REFINED OIL—We are reported the following operations: Sales 2,000 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, first half July, seller's option, 30½c; sales 500 bbls last half July, buyer's option, 31½c; sales 1,000 bbls 1st to 15th July, buyer's option, 30½c; 500 bbls last half of July, 31½c; sales 500 bbls spot, 30c; 500 bbls last half of July, free on cars at works here, at 26c ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

From the *Commercial List*, we learn that the market for crude has declined a trifle since Saturday last, and at the decline an active business has been done. The sales are 2,600 bbls in bulk, in lots, at 13@13½c; 150 do, 14c, delivered to pkgs: 2,100 do, in shipping order, 17½@17⅝c; 13,500 do in bulk, for June, mostly 13c; and 2,000 do last half of June and first half of July, 13½c. There is rather more inquiry for refined in bond, and the market closes steady at 29c for S. W.; sales 5,500 bbls S. W. at 28⅞@29c, mostly at the latter price; 200 do in bulk 23c, 125,000 gallons do in tin, on private terms; 1,500 bbls do for June, 29@29½c. B. O. Free is dull at 36@36½c. Napthas has been in active demand, and sales have been made of 1,000 bbls at 13@13½c; 250 do in bulk, 9c; 2,500 do June, 14c; 700 do July, part 14c, last half; and 500 do, last half August and first half September 16c.

Received since January 1st—		
1868	bbls. 360 793 | 1867	bbls. 423,637
Exports since 1st January—	1868.	1867.
From New York	galls. 17,413,978	11,646,732
From other ports	13,792,055	10,873,333
Total	galls. 31,206,033	22,510,065
Same time 1866	galls.	20,334,137
Same time 1865		4,370,467
Stock in yard June 1—	1868.	1867.
Crude	bbls. *21,763	14,830
Refined	*17,257	44,428
Naptha	1,900	30
Residuum	none	745
Total	bbls. 40,920	60 023
Stock May 1	37,457	44,122

*Including 1,000 bbls Crude, and 3,000 do Refined on shipboard.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market has been characterized by extreme quietude during the past week, and sales have been of a very limited character. About 400 bbls crude sold at 16½c in bbls, and 13½c in bulk. Of refined in bond, the *Commercial List* reports some 18,000 bbls S W as having been disposed of at 17½@28c on spot, and 28@28½c deliverable during the balance of the month, b o; also 1,500 bbls S W, last half of June, at 28½c, s o; 1,000 bbls S W, 5th to 15th, at 28½c, s o; 800 bbls P L S to W, last half of June, at 27¼c, b o; 3,000 bbls S W, last half of July, at 29c, b o; 500 bbls do, first half of July, at 28½c, b o; 3,000 bbls last half of July, at 29c, b o; 1,000 bbls, 15th to 21st, at 29c, s o; 2,000 bbls S W, August, at 30c, b o; 500 bbls S W September, at 31c, b o; 500 bbls 1st to 15th, at 30c, b o; 500 bbls S W, October, at 31c, b o; 1,000 bbls each month, June, July and August, at 29½c, b o; 2,500 bbls (500 each month), August to December, at 30c, and ½c advance each month; 1,000 bbls S W, July and August, at 30c, b o; 5,000 bbls S W, August to December, at 31c, b o. Free oil ranges from 32c to 37c. Naptha is scarce and commands 13c. Residuum is very quiet and may be quoted at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl. There is a steady demand for lubricating oils and prices are firm at the recent advance. Sales of 100 bbls Galena, 22 gravity, at 60c; 27 gravity at 30c; Volcanic at 35@40c; and 30 bbls sperm lubricator at $1 25. American natural sells at 45@60c; Longmoor at 35c; and Mount Farm at 35c. Wheel grease remains as last quoted.

The receipts during the week were 4,100 bbls crude and 12,500 bbls refined. The exports were 616,717 gallons refined and 141,091 do crude. Total export since January 1st, 1868, 12,585,021 gallons, against 9,737,101 gallons same time last year. Thirty vessels are now loading with petroleum for foreign ports.

Petroleum in Boston.

The *Bulletin* reports the market for crude oil quiet and a shade easier, with an increased production and some accumulation at shipping points. Refined oil, in bond, is firm, with a better inquiry for export, and a slight advance in the European markets. The duty paid article is in very moderate request, as the home trade are not yet in the market for supplies. We note small sales of crude at 14@15c ₱ gal in bulk. Refined oil in bond is selling at 28@30c ₱ gal for Western; 30@32c for Boston. Free oil is selling at a range of 38@42c ₱ gal for Western and Boston, the outside for kerosene. Naptha is firm at 17@22c ₱ gal, as to gravity. Residuum is selling at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

Pittsburgh Wool Market.

The market has shown increased activity the past week, and considerable small lots are coming into market. Prices rule rather low owing to the overloaded market of woolen goods, and manufacturers are determined to buy as they can run without a loss. The wools coming forward appear to be in fair condition, and will meet with ready sale at current prices. Sheep shearing has been principally completed. We expect to see quite a lively trade doing in the next few weeks. There is a large number of Eastern men out looking up consignments, but no orders are coming forward from manufacturers. Prices range from 35 to 45c, according to grade and condition.

BOSTON.

Our wool market has been enlivened during the past week by the not altogether unexpected appearance of several large buyers, who evidently meant business, says the *Bulletin*, and have operated quite freely wherever they found lots of staple meeting their views as to price and quality. On this score they experienced but little difficulty, as most holders, at this stage of the season, are anxious to realize, and willing to let the market down to its lowest bearings pending the process of buying up the new clip. Hence, most of our leading wool houses have made large sales during the last few days, and transactions for the week foot up a larger aggregate than for a long time past.

The buyers now coming in represent a number of large manufacturing corporations, who are carrying out their usual policy toward the close of the season, of taking supplies of old wool sufficient to bridge over to the new clip. The wisdom of this policy at the present time can hardly be questioned, since the stock of desirable staple are sold very close up, and the prospect of an early supply of the grades most wanted is rather dubious. Besides, old wool is much lighter and preferable to new, and consumers find it for their advantage to use the former as long as it lasts, even if compelled to pay higher prices. It is not probable, however, that any considerable quantity of the new clip will come upon the market at rates lower than now ruling for the corresponding grades of old wool.

This leading up movement on the part of a few manufacturers, will doubtless be followed up by others. We should not be surprised to see a brisk demand for wool during the balance of the season, and considerable competition among buyers for the few desirable lots still remaining in the hands of dealers. The transactions of the last few days have entirely cleaned up the stocks of several commission houses, and, at the present rate of absorption, the market here will be left bare of old wool in the course of two or three weeks.

The sales of the past week comprise several large lots of Western fleece and pulled, the latter at a little reduction from former prices; also, one or two large parcels of California spring clip, which, in beginning to arrive quite freely, and quick of sale, being wanted as a substitute for the medium grade of Western. The latter is scarce, and in demand at rates so relatively high, that they can scarcely be maintained after the new clip shall come forward in quantity sufficient to equalize the assortment. The sales of fine fleece wool, below the double extra grade, have been in most instances, at a shade lower prices, as holders are most anxious to realize on this description. Fine foreign wools are very quiet, being mostly held above the views of buyers. The medium grades are sold very close up, and coarse carpet wools are in fair supply and moderate demand at steady prices.

Sales for the week have been very large, and foot up about 1,200,000 lbs, at a range of 45@55c for fleece, and 42@55c for the grades of pulled. Included are 1,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio, 47c; 50,000 lbs extra do 50c; 7,000 lbs do (very choice) 52½c; 5,000 lbs extra do 52c; 8,000 lbs extra Michigan, 44½c; 18,000 lbs do do 45c; 10,000 lbs extra and above do 50c; 15,000 lbs medium Maine, 50c; 5,000 lbs Western, 45c; 4,000 lbs do (all grades) 45@46c; 30,000 lbs do 44c; 3,000 lbs unwashed 32c; 2,000 lbs do 33c; 3,000 lbs noils 42c; 2,500 lbs do 39½c; 8,000 lbs sorts 45@47c; 900 lbs scoured 87½c.

In pulled wool, sales 4,200 lbs extra at 44@55c; 25,000 lbs do 46½c; 12,000 lbs do 45c; 15,000 lbs do 43c; 10,000 lbs do 42@45c; 5,000 lbs do 42c; 2,000 lbs do 45c; 3,000 lbs do 44c; 2,000 lbs do 49c; 4,200 lbs super, 45@53c; 6,000 lbs low do 44c; 3,000 lbs good do 46c.

In combing, sales 500 lbs domestic, 85c; 7,500 lbs unwashed Kentucky, 45c. In California, sales 50,000 lbs spring clip, 35c; 13,500 lbs do do 30@33c; 7,000 lbs medium do do 31c; 1,000 lbs 3d medium do 31c. In Texas, sales 4,800 lbs, 30@32c.

In foreign, sales 30,000 lbs Crimean, 30c; 16,000 lbs Persian, 22c; 41,000 lbs carpet wool on private terms.

Flour and Grain at Chicago.

Flour—The downward movement in wheat has completely unsettled this market, and although there was no quotable change in prices, the feeling was apparently weak, and a general disposition was shown by holders, says the *Times*, to make concessions in order to induce sales. But buyers exhibited no disposition whatever to purchase, except to fill urgent orders, and hence the movement was meagre. Sales include; white winter extras—135 Norton's X X X X $13 75; 100 Michigan $12 50. Spring Extras—100 Becker's Double Extra at $10 75; 25 Afton $10 50; 24 Minnesota Star $10 25; 100 Big Loaf $10; 300 Lockport Hydraulic $9 75; 100 not named $10 37½; 100 do $9 75; 100 do $9 50; 100 do $9 25; 200 do $9. Spring Superfines—100 not named $7 50; 166 do $7 31; 100 do $6 75; 100 do $6 25. Rye Flour—100 not named, $9. Receipts 4,358 bbls; shipments 6,352 bbls.

Wheat—The market was hammered with considerable persistence and effect on Saturday by certain heavy speculators, whose evident object was to induce members to put out fresh lines of shorts with a view of giving the market an upward twist at the close of the month. Prices were weakened in consequence, but there did not appear much disposition to put out short contracts. In fact, operators are manifesting about as much reluctance in selling contracts for future delivery, as in loading themselves up with the cash property. The condition of the market is such that if greatly oversold it could easily be cornered, and the same clique that controls the market also controls the market at Milwaukee, rendering such an operation almost certain if a favorable opportunity were presented. This renders prudent operators very reluctant in putting out new shorts. On the other hand, they scarcely dare load up with the actual property, as the prospects of the harvest are very fine, and the Southern harvest already far progressed. A straw in this line was discovered to-day in the shape of a letter from Memphis announcing that the writer would have 2,000 bbls of new flour made from red winter wheat for shipment June 25, and inquiring as to the probable price of new flour in this market at that time. New wheat from Mississippi has also been received in St. Louis. Taking everything into consideration wheat operators are just now in a most glorious state of uncertainty and are entirely too feverish and irresolute to enter into any very extensive operations. This morning the first sales of No. 2 spring were made on the curbstone at $1 91, spot, but in a few minutes sales were made at $1 89, seller the month, when $1 90½ was demanded for spot. On the regular board the early sales were made at $1 88½ spot, and $1 87 seller the month, then the market declined to $1 88 spot, and $1 86 seller the month; then to $1 87 spot, seller the month still remaining at $1 86. The next change was in the other direction at $1 88 spot, seller the month sharing in the improvement, and advancing to $1 87. The market continued to improve until it touched $1 89 spot, and $1 88 seller the month. But at the close it was again weaker, selling down to $1 88 spot, and $1 87 seller the month. No. 1 spring was very quiet, and sales were altogether confined to car loads at $1 93@1 91. No. 3 sold at $1 70, and rejected was completely nominal. Sales include: 1,000 bush No. 1 spring at $1 94; 5,600 do at $1 93; 10,000 bush No. 2 at $1 89; 5,000 do at $1 88¾; 13,400 do at $1 88½; 1,600 do at $1 88¼; 35,600 do at $1 88; 5,600 do at $1 87½; 5,000 do at $1 87; 9,800 bush No. 3 at $1 70. Receipts 31,120 bush; shipments 9,928 bush.

Providence Print Cloths Market.

For the Week ending June 5.

Market firmer but quiet. A large portion of the sales this week were made to speculators; printers have not yet commenced to buy. The following are the sales for the week:

40,000 pieces,	64x64—extra		8½c
15,000 do	64x64—standards		8¼c
12,000 do	64x64—common		8c
10,000 do	60x64		8c
3,000 do	56x60		7½c
Total sales		80,000 pieces.	

Manilla Market.

MARCH 31.—Exports—Hemp: The receipts this month have been 49 124 piculs, and for the first quarter of the year 139,398 piculs against 142,743 piculs, and 143,080 piculs for like period of 1867 and 1866. The price has been firm at $8 25 ₱ picul, with a fair demand. The departures have been per Gaspee, for New York, Felix, Dora and Annie Laity Banfield for Great Britain, and Santa Anna for Hong Kong, and the export to date is, to the Atlantic, United States, 99,585 piculs, against 103,626 do in 1867; to California 6,824 piculs against 6,000 do in 1867; to Great Britain, 23,864 piculs against 18,548 do in 1867; and to Australia, 4,102 piculs, against 5,424 do in 1867. PEELE, HUBBELL & CO.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—Flour quiet, steady and moderately firm; city made XX red $12@13; XX white $14 50@15; XX spring $11@11 50: for standard country brands XX red the range is $11@12; XX spring $9 50@10 50. Wheat—Sales of one car No. 1 red at $2 35, and 1 car No. 2 at $2 25. Corn held at 95c. Oats—Sales two cars at 72c. Rye held at $1 80. Barley—Market nominal.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Thursday, June 11, 1868.

CATTLE—The market was a dull one. Prices have further declined. The sales, however, show an increase over last week of 137 head. Eastern buyers were not on hand, whilst regular dealers manifested but little disposition to operate. The decline in prices was marked. As usual, the principal inquiry was for good fat cattle. Other descriptions were neglected.

The operations for the past three weeks were:

May 28	140	$8 00@9 50
June 4	75	8 60@9 20
June 11	212	5 00@8 55

Among the offerings H[illegible] Kentucky cattle, and [illegible]rft & Hays had 12 cars of which $10 ₱ cwt was [illegible] Bedford & Co. 4 cars, for they will be forwarded [illegible] demanded. If not disposed of [illegible]ed East.

SHEEP—The market was moderately active during the week. The number sold show that a good business was transacted. Prices, owing to heavy receipts, declined. The market closed with the advantage on the side of buyers. The operations for the past three weeks were;

May 28	11,041	$3 00@7 50
June 4	5,357	3 00@7 50
June 11	6,919	3 00@6 25

showing an increase in sales of 1,602 head.

HOGS—There was a fair business transacted in hogs during the week. The sales were materially larger than the week previous, with a decline in prices on common descriptions of $1 25 per cwt. Good smooth fat hogs, suitable for shipment, sold at last week's prices. The sales for the past three weeks were:

May 28	5,985	$8 20@10 40
June 4	2,896	$7 75@10 40
June 11	4,361	$6 50@10 35

The week's increase in sales were 1,465 head.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	S Moses	18	22,875	$8 10
McKee	R Mayne	18	22,100	7 87
Hedges & T.	L Raigart	2	2,125	[illegible]
Craig & Co.	J Auil	71	45,990	$12 ₱ hd
Hecox & L.	P Kiemens	32	39,825	8 55
Holmes & L.	S Moses	4	4,935	8 00
Holmes & L.	S Moses	12	12,255	7 25
E Katz	J Auil, bulls	21	18,425	5 00
Cliffora	A Kers	18	20,700	8 25
Holmes & L.	P Kiemens	16	av 1,326 ₱ hd	$117

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
B C Humphrey	H Dieatrich	204	15,700	$4 25
John w Frost	H Dieatrich	179	16,450	4 80
Smith & T.	H Dieatrich	107	15,810	3 75
D Holdster	H Dieatrich	202	16,380	3 75
Crawford & C.	H Diestrich	115	8,890	3 75
Smith & T.	H Dieatrich	199	15,819	3 75
H, L & Co.	A Dieatrich	[illegible]	18,360	$4 ₱ hd
W Clarke	A Dieatrich	201	18,300	5 00
H Martin	A Dieatrich	82	6 300	5 00
A Newton	A Dieatrich	209	16,735	3 50
A Newton	A Dieatrich	47	3,600	3 50
Smith & T.	R Maynes	225	18,865	3 50
H Ruff	R Maynes	208	16,165	4 00
H Ruff	R Maynes	207 on foot		$2 25 ₱ hd
Smith & T.	R Maynes	209	17,875	4 00
Ferber	R Maynes	226	18,885	3 50
Smith & T.	C Pierce	105	8,410	5 00
S Taggart	C Pierce	202	17,085	6 00
Hedges & T.	C Pierce	84	7,625	6 00
A G McPherson	C Pierce	225	18,565	5 65
J Margal	C Pierce	233	20,635	6 12
Wm Hawkins	Crouse & E.	118	at $3 10 ₱ head.	
Crawford & C.	G Pratt	193	15,300	5 25
Hawkins L & Co.	Jenvidie & K.	50	4,050	4 75
Wm Armstrong	R Eddy	100	7,350	4 00
G Crawford	John Lloyd	210	18,890	6 00
Paxton, C & Co.	John Lloyd	230	17,275	6 25
A Utz	John Lloyd	120	10,640	6 25
J Herbert	John Lloyd	85	10,800	6 00
McFadden & L.	John Lloyd	14	1,180	6 00
R K Elliott	J N Pidcock	452	41,290	6 25
Hesket & Lackey	J N Pidcock	114	9,860	5 00
Hesket & Lackey	Junavall & G.	194	18,860	4 90
Holmes, L & Co.	Junavall & G.	375	36,265	4 90
Smith & Talmage	Junavall & G.	100	8,710	4 90
Smith & Talmage	C M Moore	210	18,260	5 00
Smith & Talmage	C M Moore	218	17,700	4 75
C G Tipton	C M Moore	10	830	4 00
McMillen & Curr.	C M Moore	70	5,275	4 75
Crawford & C.	C M Moore	87	7,325	4 40
	C M Moore	61	5,000	4 37

TRANSACTIONS IN HOGS ₱ CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	W't.	Price.
Crouse E & Co.	E Smith	137	21,830	$7 65
L Strong	E Smith	128	20,325	7 90
L Strong	Crouse E & Co.	78	15,945	10 00
Hedges & T.	Crouse, E & Co.	103	21,410	10 20
Markel & W.	Crouse E & Co.	102	22,625	9 75
J Osher	Crouse E & Co.	97	24,725	10 10
J H Roney	Crouse E & Co.	130	24,453	8 00
M M Robins	Crouse E & Co.	113	23,775	9 25
C J Tilton	Crouse E & Co.	15	3,510	9 25
Holmes L & Co.	Crouse E & Co.	60	11,725	9 00
A Cochran	Crouse E & Co.	58	16,000	9 00
Hedges & T.	Dripps & S	22	6,075	10 00
Messenger G & C	Dripps & S	98	22,475	9 75
C K Warner	S S Chalfant	112	21 100	10 00
C K Warner	S S Chalfant	142	21,480	8 75
C M Keys	S S Chalfant	21	4,025	8 00
Hedges & Taylor	S S Chalfant	138	23,770	9 75
J Hamlin	S S Chalfant	42	7,160	9 25
Hedges & Taylor	J Miller	50	9,950	7 60
Hedges & Taylor	J Miller	11	2,085	8 00
Hedges & Taylor	C Cox	51	11,300	10 20
Hedges & Taylor	Wesley Hedges	91	21,830	10 10
Wm Buchanan	Wesley Hedges	21	2,750	9 25
C Quick	Wesley Hedges	66	11,900	7 00
Markel & Wilson	Wesley Hedges	58	8,875	7 75
Hedges & Taylor	Wesley Hedges	63	10,180	8 00
C M Keys	Wesley Hedges	13	2,610	10 25
A Quick	Singer & Im.	109	23,600	9 75
J Osher	Singer & Im.	100	24,125	10 10
P J Hannigan	Singer & Im.	100	24,750	10 10
P J Halligan	Singer & Im.	99	22,150	10 00
J Robinson	Singer & Im.	201	48,580	10 10
L Montgomery	Singer & Im.	385		$9 25@10 10
Holmes, L & Co.	J N Pidcock	115	21,835	9 75
Holmes, L & Co.	C M Keys	128	22,400	9 75
W Hedges	C M Keys	6	1,890	7 25
M Robins	C M Keys	151	23,245	8 00
Wm Partridge	Davis & Co.	67	9,800	7 00
Hedges & Taylor	Davis & Co.	3	890	7 25
Wesley Hedges	Davis & Co.	6	1 010	7 00
Crouse E & Co.	Gilchrist & Co.	18	2,340	8 00
Wm Hawkins	Gilchrist & Co.	16	3,175	7 50
Messenger, G & Co.	Gilchrist & Co.	98	22,825	10 00
E Smith	Gilchrist & Co.	101	15,200	8 00
E Smith	Gilchrist & Co.	100	19,910	10 25
Hedges & Taylor	Gilchrist & Co.	87	19,500	10 10
W Hedges	Gilchrist & Co.	208	46,050	10 00
W M Tildon	Gilchrist & Co.	197	44,070	10 20
Hedges & Taylor	Gilchrist & Co.	46	11,175	10 20
J L Pidcock	Gilchrist & Co.	10	2,425	10 00

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1868.

CATTLE—The market contained an ample supply, it being estimated that the offerings exceeded seven hundred and fifty head. The high prices that have ruled for some weeks appear to have stimulated dealers who were not slow in forwarding their stock to market. The increased receipts caused buyers to hold off or purchase very sparingly. The market closed dull with a downward tendency. The largest portion of the offerings were from Chicago. This, however, has been the situation of affairs for some time. We have had moderate offerings from Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa and Ohio. Eastern buyers were not on hand as usual. The demand for common and inferior lots were limited. The operations for the past three weeks were:

May 28	625	$7 00@8 75
June 4	685	3 25@8 50
June 11	[illegible]	3 00@8 00

The above shows a decline in prices and a falling off in sales of 59 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The market was largely supplied, every pen and available space being occupied. The supply was in excess of the demand. At the close of the market a number of round lots were left over. The market was decidedly one of the dullest of the season. Prices further declined.

LAMBS—Were dull and neglected. We are reporting the following sales:

Adam Eckert had 102 on sale for Sergeant; sold 50 head of sheep at $4 20, and lambs at $2 00 to 2 50.

J. Neely had 40 head of Washington county sheep, for which he expected to get 5c.

McMillen & Kerr had 102 of Washington county sheep; sold some of the tops at 6c.

J. Kynn had 80 head on sale for Emerick & Co.; sold 15 head at 4½c.

E. Davis had 32 head; sold some of the best at 7c.

Stakely & Bro. had 200 on sale; Roberts 148; and there were two lots from Green county, one 95, and the other of 173; the great proportion of these were left over.

Walters sold 65 head sheep and lambs at $2 00@3 50 ₱ head for the former, and $1 75@3 00 for the latter.

Beckir sold 40 head sheep for which he asked $4 00, and 20 lambs held at $1 50@2 50.

M. Humes sold 60 head at $3 00@4 50 for sheep, and lambs averaged $2 00.

H. Bradley wholesaled 105 head of lambs at $1 75 ₱ head; cost him $2 30 ₱ head in the country.

Flinner sold 60 head at from 3 to 5½c ₱ lb.

McCaslin sold 85 head of good sheep to Stakely & Bro. at $4 87½ ₱ head.

George Maxwell sold for Robert Maxwell 35 head; 15 for $46 00, and 20 at 5.18 ₱ lb.

J. G. Glenn had 50 head; held at 5c.

HOGS—Being out of season, were dull. The sales were restricted entirely to the local trade. A few head only were disposed of at $8@11 ₱ cwt.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Hedges & Taylor report sales of 38 head Illinois steers at $8@8 50; 20 head Indiana cows and heifers at $6@7 75 ₱ cwt.

N. Carr reports sales 18 head Chicago steers at $8@8 50 ₱ cwt.

Myers & Needy report sales of 16 head Ohio steers at $8@9; also, 60 head at $8 25@9 25 ₱ cwt.

E. Katz reports sales of 42 head common mixed stock at $4 50@6 25 ₱ cwt.

L. Rothchilds reports sales 31 head of common stock at $5 50@6 25 ₱ cwt.

Hazlewood & Blackstock report sales of 18 head prime to extra Chicago steers at $8 75@9 25 ₱ cwt.

Armer reports sales of 16 head mixed Ohio stock at $4@8 25 ₱ cwt.

Charles Hudson reports sales 18 head mixed Ohio stock at $6@8 25 ₱ cwt.

Shamburg & Hartman reports sales 34 head Chicago steers at $8 25@9 25 ₱ cwt.

Kraus & Hass reports sales 53 head Chicago steers at $8@9 25 ₱ cwt.

Keefer reports sales 17 head Chicago steers at $8 50 ₱ cwt.

James McAllister reports sales 25 head of mixed Ohio stock at $6 50@8 75 ₱ cwt.

Greennald & Kahn reports sales 51 of Chicago steers at $8 25@9 50 ₱ cwt.

Lohman & Zeigler reports sales 16 head Washington county steers, bulls and cows at $4 50@8 00 ₱ cwt.

Marks & Traueman reports sales 54 head Chicago steers at $8@9 25 ₱ cwt.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. report sales 80 head Iowa stock at $8 50@9 00 ₱ cwt.

FRUIT MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

The market for foreign fruits and nuts and canned articles continues very active, as it has been during the whole season. Merchants report a very satisfactory trade. Prices are without material change from those reported two weeks ago. Messina oranges and lemons are higher, with a large demand. Domestic dried fruits are in better demand, and for peaches prices have been looking up. The stock of green apples is fair and quotations unchanged. We quote:

New Layer Raisins, ₱ box	$4 50 to 4 75	doz	$4 00@4 25
New Figs, ₱ lb	8@20c	Dried peaches	13@14c
Messina Oranges	$9 00@9 50	Peaches, 2 lb cans ₱ doz	$2 75@3 00
Messina Lemons	$6 00@6 50	Blackberries, 2 lb cans ₱ doz	$4 75 to 4 00
Bordeaux Almonds, ₱ lb	48c	Cherries, 2 lb cans ₱ doz	$4 to 4 25
Ivica Almonds, ₱ lb	36@38c	Green Apples, ₱ bbl	$5 00 to 7 00 as to quality
Sicily Almonds, ₱ lb	28@30c	Peas, 2 lb cans	$3 00
French Walnuts, ₱ lb	15 to 16c	Huckleberries, 2 lb cans ₱ doz	$3 75@4 00
Tomatoes, 2 lb cans	$2 50	Corn (Winslow's) 2 lb cans ₱ doz firm at	$4 50 to 4 75
Cocoa Nuts ₱ 100	$7 50@8 50	Plums (Damson) 2 lb cans ₱ doz	$4 00@4 50
Filberts, ₱ lb	16 to 18c	Tomatoes, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, firm at	$3 00
Naples Walnuts, ₱ lb	23@25c	Lima Beans, 2½ lb cans ₱ doz	$4 50
Pea Nuts, ₱ bush	$3 25@3 50	Pickles, ₱ 100 by the bbl	90c@$1 15
Brazil Nuts, ₱ lb	16 to 18c	Pickles, ₱ quart jars	$4 00@4 25
Pecans, ₱ lb	15 to 20c	Pickles, ₱ half gallon jars	$6 00@6 50
No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	50 to 60c	Dried apples	7@7½c
Sealed Herring ₱ box	60 to 80c		
Strawberries 2 lb cans	$4@4 50		
Pine Apples, 2 lb cans ₱ doz	$4 75		
Pears, 2 lb cans	$3 50 to 4 00		
Peaches, 3 lb cans ₱			

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

The demand is fair. We quote the manufacturers prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1 per doze	$4 00
" " 2 "	2 50
Hurl " 1 "	4 00
" " 2 "	4 00
Braid " 1 "	4 50
" " 2 "	4 00
Round No. 1 per doz	3 00
" " 2	3 00
Western Common	2 50
Broom Corn, prime, per ton	250 00
Broom Corn, common, per ton	180@200
Broom handles, per 1000	20@30
Swallow Brooms, per dozen	5 00

SOAP AND CANDLES.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

We quote the market moderately active at the following quotations:

Chemical Olive, ₱ lb	10c	Rosin No. 3, ₱ lb	5c
Variegated Toil't "	18c	Castile, ₱ lb	18c
Palm, "	11c	Sawyer's Barber, ₱ doz	$4
Detersive, "	12c	Honey, ₱ doz	75c
German, "	13c	Dip and Mould Candles	16c
Opodeldock, "	15c	Star Candles	20 to 28c
Rosin No. 1, "	8c	Crystaline	22c
Rosin No. 2, "	7c		

MANILLA, HEMP, AND TARRED CORDAGE, OAKUM, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

The trade in cordage still continues active. The Venango oil region has taken more drilling rope than for three years past. The demand for lumber and rafting rope, and for that used in the lumber trade, has been large. We note no changes since our last, excepting in twines, flax, etc.

The following are the card prices:

Manilla cordage	21½
Do do 12 thread	22
Do do 6 and 9 thread	22½
Do do tarred	21
Do hawser laid oil well rope	21½
Do lath twine, tarred	21
Do hay rope	22
American hackled hemp tarred cordage	19
Do hemp white rope	23@25
Sisal cordage	20
Do cordage, 6 and 9 thread	20
Do stave and leather twine	22
Do tarred lath twine	22
Jute rope, 6 and 9 thread	15
American hemp sash and bell cord	33@40
Do hemp tarred lath twine	20
Do hemp packing	15@25
Sunn hemp, packing	18
Houseline, marline, etc	26
Spun yarn	20@23
Cotton rope	50@70
Oakum, American and Sunn	11@12
Caulking cotton	20@23
Bed cords, American Hemp and Sisal ₱ doz.	$2 25@4 00
Twines, hemp	20@40
Do cotton	50@75
Do jute	20@35

TWINES, FLAX, ETC.

No. 3, Flax Twine	₱ lb. 32
No. 4, do	34
No. 5, do	40
No. 6, do	45
No. 8, do	50
No. 10, do	60
Flax seine-twine	40
No. 6 sail-twine	44
No. 8, do	50
Colored broom-sewing twine	45
Broom-tying twine	33
Wool twine	18 to 25
Carpet chain, plain	25
Do chain colored	30

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

There is nothing new to report in the iron market. The demand for the past week has been fair and prices remain unchanged. Sheet and plate iron are in good request. The following are the ruling rates:

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3¾@ 4¼
Horse Shoe	5¼
Heavy Band	4½@ 5¼
Hoop and Light Band	5 @ 9½
Round and Square	3¾@ 7¾
Oval	4¼@ 5¼
Half Oval and Half Round	4½@ 5¾
Roller Iron	5½@ 9
Tank Iron	5¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	4¼@ 4¾
T. Rail, 12, 16, 20 and 25 lbs to the yard	4¼@ 5
Nail Rods	8½@10
Coal Screen Iron	4½@ 6

	Amer'n.	Charc'l	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5¼	6¾	9
" " 18 to 24	5¾	7¼	9¾
" " 25 to 26	6¼	7¾	9¾
" " 27	6¼	7¾	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$5 00
8d and 9d "	5 25
6d and 7d "	5 50
4d and 5d "	5 75
3d "	6 50
2d "	7 75
3d fine "	7 25
3d fine "	9 00
¾ lining "	9 50
Clinch "	6 75
Cut Spikes "	5 25
Cut Boat Spikes	5 75

Barrel Nails—⅞ in, $8 00; 1 in, $7 50; 1⅛ in, $6 75; 1¼ in, $6 50; 1⅜ in, $6 00; 1½ in, $5 75.

Tobacco Nails—80c above common.

Casing Nails—75c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $9 00 1, $10 00.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½ cents ₱ keg off, in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash. If remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

Pig Iron and Blooms.

The business of the week in crude irons has been light. There has been very little change since our last report. Holders of iron are firm at present figures, and it is anticipated that prices will stiffen, owing to the fact of the greater part of the furnaces in Mahoning and Shenango Valley being out blast.

We quote the following sales:

Anthracite.

40 tons No. 1	$41 00—4 mos
40 tons No. 3 red short	36 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	38 00—4 mos
70 tons grey forge	36 00—4 mos
80 tons red short	36 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	36 50—4 mos
90 tons grey forge	36 50—4 mos

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

300 tons forge iron Lake Superior ore at furnace	35 00—4 mos
75 tons No. 3 sup'n grey forge (F. B.)	37 00—6 mos
120 tons medium grey forge at furnace	32 50—cash.
120 tons medium open grey forge at furnace	33 75—4 mos
130 tons open grey forge at furnace	33 00—4 mos
60 tons open grey forge at furnace	32 50—4 mos
50 tons open grey forge at furnace	32 50—4 mos
120 tons open grey forge at wharf	35 00—cash.
100 tons open grey forge from Railroad	37 00—4 mos
70 tons open grey forge from yard	35 00—4 mos
500 tons low grade at furnace	31 00—4 mos

Charcoal.

96 tons Hanging Rock No. 1 foundry	44 00—6 mos
30 tons Hanging Rock medium foundry	41 00—cash.
40 tons fancy forged iron	50 00—cash.

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

The hide and leather trade during the week has been quite depressed, under reports from Eastern markets of a decided accumulation of stock. Eastern buyers are demanding some concessions, in which they may succeed unless the demand livens up.

Hides of all kinds still remain scarce, without any change to prices.

Good Calcutta slaughter kip are being sought after by tanners to work in to place of hides. The low price of these kips (which when properly worked in make a very superior leather) holds out more inducement to tanners in the way of profit than any description of hide now in the market.

Below are the prices for hides, leather, oil, &c., as furnished us by G. H. Anderson & Co., wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, heavy	45@46c	Extra shaved h'r's	48c
Oak sole, middle and light	41@43c	Black bridle ₱ doz.	$60@66
Rough oak	37@40c	Fair bridle, ₱ doz.	$60@70
Finished calf	[illegible]	Saddlers skirting	44@46c
Waxed upper, ₱ ft	30@32c	Shoe skirting	44@46c
Wax kip	70@90c	Red sole B. A.	35@38c
Band leather	[illegible]	Red sole Orinoco	35@38c
No. 1 oak harness	44@46c	No. 1 pad skins, ₱ doz	$7 00@8 00

HIDES.

Green salted	12@13c	Green Calf	15c
Green Butchers'	[illegible]	Tanners' oil, bank	75@80c
Dry Flint	[illegible]	Tanners' oil, straits	85@90c
Tallow No. 1	11½@12c	Calcutta Slaughter Kip	$2 40@2 60

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

The strike of the glass blowers mentioned last week continues, and eight window glass works are closed and others will go out next week. It is now so late in the season, and the weather getting hot, the manufacturers will not be disposed to go in until the usual time in the fall, giving the blowers a second holiday of three months in one year. Surely manufacturers and blowers must soon see that both parties will be benefitted by making some arrangement in the fall that will continue during the blowing season. The loss of the blowers this season by stoppages cannot be made up to them, but if they will be wise and secure places to blow with manufacturers who will agree to give them a year's work at fair prices the experience gained may be valuable. Glass continues in moderate supply and we continue our quotations of last week—say small lots 40 per cent. off list and car loads at 50 per cent.:

	2d quality.	1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$5 50	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	6 00	7 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		7 00
11 by 16 to 12 by 24		8 00
16 by 22 to 18 by 30		8 50
18 by 30 to 24 by 30		10 50
20 by 30 to 24 by 36		12 00
24 by 30 to 24 by 36		13 00
26 by 36 to 30 by 44		15 00
30 by 45 to 32 by 48		16 00

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBLE ABOVE RATES.

All fractions of inches shall be counted as full inches, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to bracket, indicated by greatest length or breadth.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

There is now very little lumber afloat in the river unsold. The entire run for the season to this market amounts to between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 feet. The largest amount was sold at $19@20 ₱ M. The range for prime to choice was $18@23 ₱ M. A few common lots sold at $16 ₱ M. The season's run was below the average. Another rise in the upper Allegheny will bring out a few more rafts, but the entire amount will not aggregate very much. From yards there is a fair business doing but few changes in prices. Square timber in water sells at 11½@13c ₱ cubic foot.

We quote yard prices as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₱ M	$65 00
First Common	55 00
Second Common	35 00
Third Common	25 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	18 00@20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₱ M	60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	36 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	36 00
Shelving on one side	34 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	36 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	36 00
Half inch patent planed	25 00
Half inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	34 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	7 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 50
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	7 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1868.

Dry goods very dull, but little doing and no change in prices. Dealers are only buying for immediate wants, and we have no change in prices to note:

SHEETINGS.

Anchor	16½@17c
Penn	16½@17c
Eagle	16½@17c

PRINTS.

Merrimac D	13 c
American	12½c
Allen	12½c
Mourning	12½c
Richmond	12½c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

The market is only moderately active at the following current Pittsburgh rates:

I C 10x14	$13 50
I X 10x14	16 50
I XX 10x14	20 75
I C, 12x12	14 00
I X, 12x12	17 00
I C, 14x20	13 50
IX, 14x20	17 50
I XX, 14x20	22 00
I C, roofing, 14x20	13 25
I X, roofing, 14x20	16 25
Bar Tin, ₱ lb	41c
Pig Tin, ₱ lb	38@39c
Sheet Zinc	14c
Slab Spelter	12c

WRAPPING PAPER AND RAG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

The following are the manufacturers' prices:

Cr. ₱ bdl	40c
Md. ₱ bdl	60c
D. C. ₱ bdl	80c

Rags in good demand at from 4@4½c, as to quality.

ALE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

X Ale	₱ bbl $10 00	₱ hf bbl $5 00
X X Ale	" 11 00	" 5 50
India	" 12 00	" 6 00
Porter	" 10 00	" 5 00

Four dollars, in addition to the above price, will be charged for barrels, and three dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—The market for cattle, during the week ending Saturday night, says the *Republican*, has been dull and buyers have had the advantage. The supply of good to prime beeves has been small, but in sympathy with other grades values have receded 15@25c ₱ 100 lbs. Good and medium grades have met with a fair inquiry, but in view of the liberal offerings holders have had to submit to concessions of 20@30c ₱ 100 lbs. Fair to good butchers' cattle have been in liberal supply, but as the demand for this class was somewhat better than last week we have only to reduce our quotations 15@25c. Stock cattle have been dull and inactive, and as buyers seldom enter an appearance it is pretty good proof that the season is about over. Inferior and coarse grades have been flat and quotations purely nominal. Texan cattle have been in rather light supply, and all the offerings in fair to good condition sold about as well as our native stock.

On Saturday the market was dull and heavy. The receipts were 68 head, and the sales 336 head at from $5 50@5 75 for common cows and rough oxen to good butchers' cattle.

The market closed quiet and almost nominal at the annexed

CATTLE QUOTATIONS.

Extra Steers—Extra grade shipping steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward, off the cars, may be quoted at	$8 50@8 75
First Class—Embracing prime, well fatted shipping steers, averaging 1,150 lbs and upward, off the cars, may be quoted at	7 25@7 75
Second Class—Embracing fat, even shipping and packing steers, averaging 1,050 lbs and upward, off the cars, may be quoted at	6 75@7 25
Third Class—Embracing good stock and packing cattle, averaging 950 lbs and upward, may be quoted at	4 75@5 00
Fourth Class—Embracing stock and packing cattle, averaging 800 lbs and upward, may be quoted at	3 25@4 75
Fifth Class—Embracing choice fat butchers' cows and steers, averaging from 950 to 1,150 lbs, may be quoted at	4 75@5 25
Sixth Class—Embracing butchers' cows and steers in medium flesh, averaging 800 lbs and upward, may be quoted at	4 00@4 25
Seventh Class—Embracing rough oxen, thin cows, scallawag steers, stags and bulls, may be quoted at	3 50@4 00

HOGS—The receipts for the past week have been largely in excess of the demand, and the market during the greater portion of the time has been perfectly demoralized. The advices from the East have been unfavorable, and the prices have reached $1@1 25 ₱ 100 lbs. On Friday and Saturday the market was rather more active on account of a slight improvement in hog product. Several packers have purchased a few lots for summer packing of English meats, and quite a number have been shipped to Canada, where arrangements with the Dominion Government have been entered into, to allow packing to be done at one or two certain points for English account in bond. The receipts on Saturday were 473 head, and the sale 2,747 head at from $7@7 62½ for common to fair, and $7 75@8 12½ for good to prime. An extra lot of 54, average 238 lbs, sold at $9 00, which price however is a fancy one, and no criterion of the general market value. The closing prices are about as follows:

Good to choice	$7 75@8 00
Fair to medium	7 00@7 50
Common	6 50@6 75

Sheep—The receipts for the week add up 4,224 head. There are no new features to notice in the market for sheep this week to differ essentially from our remarks of last week. For all descriptions the market has been dull, but more particularly for low and medium grades which in nearly all instances have been neglected and nominal. A decline of 50@75c ₱ 100 lbs has taken place during the week, and at the close the following nominal quotations will give an idea of the market value: Good to choice $4 50@5 75; medium to fair $3 50@4 00; common $2 50@3 00; inferior $1 50@2 00.

IRON.

NEW YORK.

Scotch pig, according to the *Shipping List*, has been in better demand, and the business is larger than before, but prices are without change. No. 1 brands, may be quoted: $38 50@40 00 ex-ship and $40@42 from yard; 100 tons Gartsherrie sold from ship on terms not made public; 100 Glengarnock ex-ship $39, four months, adding interest; and 600@700 do from yard, part $40 for Eglinton and $42 for Gartsherrie. American remains quiet and though No. 1 is scarce some of the Companies being behindhand in their deliveries the market is inactive and prices favor buyers; 1,000 tons No 1 Allentown sold for forward delivery at $38 for Hoboken; we quote good to best brands No. 1 $38@39 and No. 2 $2 less. Of other kinds we notice further sales of 5,000@5,000 tons new American rails for the Union Pacific road, 10,000@15,000 do, recently, for the Central Pacific road, 50 do steel on terms not made public, and 400 do old double headed at $47 cash. Bar from store is quiet and steady at our quotations—we hear of no invoices offering.

Import, from January 1st to May 31st, 1868.

	BAR.	PIG.	SHEET.
From Foreign Ports, tons	3,248	tons 9,202	bdls 67,015
From Coastwise	822	32	6,134
Total	tons 4,070	tons 9,234	bdls 73,145
Same time, 1867	8,404	22,782	189,501

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig metal is rather more sought after. Sales 1,000 tons No. 1 foundry at $37@38; 500 tons No. 2 at $34@36; and 500 tons Grey Forge at $32@34. Scotch pig is quiet; 200 tons sold ex ship at $37. Blooms attract but little attention. Manufactured iron commands former prices. Sales of common bar at $75@80 and refined at $84@87 50. We quote American railroad bar at $75@78. Old rails are scarce and in demand at $47 50@48 ₱ ton. Prices have advanced 5s ₱ ton in Europe, and a proportionate advance is looked for here. Wrought scraps scarce, with increasing inquiry for No. 1 at $46 50@48, and No. 2 at $34 50@36. Cast scrap is in good demand, and is worth $32@33. Nails sell in a small way at $5 ₱ keg for extra quality Dunbanon, edge grips $5 for that grip Dunbannon; $5 50 for common 4d nails. 4d finishing nails and slating nails common 3d nails $6 50, and 2d and fine 3d nails $8 ₱ keg.

IRONTON, OHIO.

The metal market continues languid. Prices are not firm at quotations, and slight concessions, says the *Register*, are sometimes made. There is a growing feeling among holders that prices will not be maintained at the present figures very long, but will give way this summer. Shipments are light, but receipts are very heavy. Our quotations are as follows:

Mill hot blast	$36 00@37 00
Foundry hot blast	38 00@39 00
Cold blast	43 00@45 00
Bituminous forge (Belfont)	37 00

Manufactured iron is not the least relieved from its former stagnancy. Orders are dreadfully limited. Prices still hold at 3¾@4¼c. The Lawrence Iron Works commenced work last Monday.

A good demand continues for nails. Rates $5 for 10d. The Nail Mill was stopped last Monday and Tuesday, in consequence of a strike among the coal diggers. The breach was soon filled by the diggers returning to old prices. The mill went again into operation on Wednesday last.

Monitor Furnace is meeting with perfect success. It produces largely, and the quality of the iron is excellent.

Metal Circulars.

The Philadelphia circular of Ralston & Matthews report the pig iron market as having been rather more active the past week, and holders are firmer in their views though prices rule about the same. We quote $36@38 for No. 1, $34½@36 for No. 2, $32 50@34 for grey forge, and $31@32½ for white and mottled.

Merchant Bar—The mills are full of orders, and prices firm at last week's quotations.

New Rails are in demand and prices unchanged.

Old Rails are very scarce and in demand. We note sales at $47½@48.

Wrought Scrap is scarce and much inquired for. We quote $46@48 for good No. 1.

Cast Scrap is in fair demand at $31@33.

Copper is firm though inactive. We quote Detroit 24c, Lake 23¾c, and Baltimore 23½c.

Foreign.

The circular of Vivian, Younger & Bond, London, May 22, report the metal market as quiet during the week in most departments, and the transactions which have taken place have shown little variation from previous prices.

COPPER—In Liverpool business in West Coast produce has been somewhat irregular, some parcels of bars having been quitted at low rates, though the cause of the concession has, in the main, been the fact of the bars not coming up to the usual guaranteed produce, or the brands not being so much approved. The transactions have been about 500 tons of bars, the bulk of which were Lota and Urmeneta, at prices varying from £75 to £76 10s. spot and to arrive, which last is now the price of good brands. The salient feature in the market, however, has been the purchase, in Liverpool, of 2,000 tons of Urmeneta ingots, one-half of which is on French account, and the remainder goes into consumption here. The price at which the transaction took place is not known, but as the quantity of ingots now available is extremely limited, it is not possible at present to quote a selling price for any further quantity. Some fair business has been done in English, but in view of the foregoing purchase smelters are very firm, and are asking advanced rates. Early in the week 150 tons of Wallaroo were sold at £82 10s@£83.

Tin—The demand is not so active, and English is obtainable slightly below smelters' prices. Business in Straits has been limited, the market closing quiet at 93s cash.

Spelter—Has rather improved, and several hundred tons have changed hands at 5s@7s 6d ₱ ton advance. The price, however, of a considerable portion of the business was not allowed to transpire.

Lead—Demand rather languid for English pig, and prices somewhat easier.

Iron at Boston.

The market for pig iron is reported dull, at nominally unchanged rates, though for round lots a little concession might probably be obtained by close buyers. But the sales are mostly in retail lots, consumers coming in for supplies as wanted. The receipts are quite liberal, consisting mostly of domestic brands. An importation of Scotch metal has been lately received, but having been sold previous to arrival, no movement has occurred in the market. The stock of this description has been reduced to a very small compass. American pig is in fair supply, and holders are rather pressing sales of the inferior grades. But good brands of No. 1 are in relatively light stock and firmly held at quoted rates. The home production, this season, will probably be large enough to keep prices down where they are, unless the consumptive requirement shall be materially increased; and, at current rates, the imports must be very meagre.

The market for manufactured iron is generally dull; though, in some particular branches of production, such as the rolling mills and machine shops, manufacturers are receiving a fair amount of orders. The foundries in this section are very quiet. The late speculative movement in Russia sheet has turned out rather disastrously to the parties who originated it; though it has had the effect of putting up prices and concentrating stocks in few hands.

Scotch pig is quiet, with further sales of Gartsherrie and other brands No. 1, in small lots for consumption, at $42@44 ₱ ton for the various brands. American is dull and unchanged, with sales of retail lots at $32@45 ₱ ton for the different numbers. Charcoal pig is selling at $40@55 ₱ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is in moderate demand at quotations, with sales of English and American, from store, at $85@90 ₱ ton for common, and $95@100 for refined. Railroad iron is in demand and firm, with sales at $53@54 ₱ ton, gold, for English, and $80@82 ₱ ton, currency, for American. Cast steel is selling at 18@20c ₱ lb for English, and 21@23c for American. Boiler plates are selling at 7¼c for flanges, 5¾c for C No. 1, and 5¼c ₱ lb for common and tank. Russia sheet is more quiet, with sales 300 packs at 13c, gold, now held at about that figure, and 17½@18c, currency. English and American do. are selling at 6½@10c ₱ lb. Nails are in good demand, with sales of 5c ₱ lb for assorted sizes. Old iron is scarce and firm at $1 30@1 65 for cast, and $1 75@2 00 for wrought iron.

Hops.

In New York hops are reported in slack request, including American at 10@45c for new; older growths 5@20c, and foreign at 20@40c ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New York State, common to fair, 10@15c; good to prime, 20@30c; choice to fancy, 35@40c. Eastern, common to fair 10@15c; prime to choice, 25@35c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20@45c. Michigans, common to fair, 10@15c; good to prime, 25@35c. Yearlings of all grades, 10@20c; old olds, 5@10c. Foreign—Canadians, 10@40c; Bavarians, 25@35c; Belgians, 20@25c ₱ lb.

The business of the past week is noticed by Mr. Emmet Wells, in his circular, as follows: "There has been a better inquiry for hops this week from local brewers, but the trade in general continues quiet. The spring season has been very unfavorable for lager beer brewers, most of them carrying large stocks of beer, which has not met with the usual demand on account of the cool and unseasonable weather. Advices from the great hop districts of Central New York continue favorable, with but few exceptions. Fly is said to have made its appearance in the Unadilla Valley, but not in sufficient quantity to give cause for alarm. From other districts of Otsego, Madison, Oneida and Schoharie, our reports are favorable, except so far as relates to old yards. In the Connecticut Valley and Vermont the vine is said to be coming on finely, and complaints of old yards being winter-killed are less frequent. Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin advices are favorable. In the vicinity of Oshkosh, of the latter State, however, fly is said to have made its appearance. Growers throughout Wisconsin seem pretty generally prepared for a visitation of the pestiferous insect this summer, and, in anticipation, many are adopting novel and curious precautionary measures to ward off and prevent their ravages; but we believe all efforts in this direction will prove futile if the enemy once gets a fair foothold. Our London letter, under date of 23d May, will be read with considerable interest. We give it verbatim: 'Since our last report of the 9th inst. our market has been strengthened by reports of fly received from nearly every district of plantations. At present the attack is young, extending over most of the grounds of Kent and Sussex, from two to twelve flies on a leaf, and already betokening mischief in the shape of considerable deposites of lice. The weather to-day is exceedingly favorable to blight, and warrants the expectation of worse reports being received next week. Our stock of samples on offer is very small, and a little excitement would have the effect of moving prices to the extent of 10s ₱ cwt. Continental reports speak of vigorous vine and very favorable prospects, Poperinghe alone being an exception, fly of two to five on a leaf. Most of the markets show extreme firmness, with an advancing tendency.'"

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

Business is moderately active at previous prices. We quote the current rates as follows, as reported by one of our largest manufacturers:

Best quality refined tool steel	19c
Machinery steel	14c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	13c
Blister steel	10½@16c
Cast plow steel	14c
German plow steel	11c

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 139¾.

NEW YORK, June 10—1868.

MONEY

Easy, at 3@5c on call.

STERLING

Dull at 10@10¼.

GOLD

Steady and quiet, closing at 139@139¾. Loans made at 2@5 per cent per annum and 1-64 per cent for borrowing. Export to-day $972,348.

GOVERNMENTS

Weak, with a decline of ¼ per cent. on new bonds. Coupons '81, 116½@116⅝; '62, 112¼@112¾; '64, 110@110¼; '65, 110⅜@110¾; new, 112⅝@112¾; '67, 112¾@112⅞; 10-40s, 105¾@105⅞; 7-30s, 109½@109⅝.

STOCKS.

Stock market opened dull, became firmer and more active and the improvement being partially lost, closed steady. Harlem declined 4 per cent. dividend. Border State bonds firmer. Express and miscellaneous dull. 5:30 quotations: Canton, 48½@49; Cumberland, 31@35; Wells Express, 25¾@26; American, 53½@53¾; Adams, 57½@57⅝; United States, 55⅛@55¾; Merchants, 28@28¼; Quicksilver, 26¾@27; Mariposa, 5@5¼; Pacific Mail, 96⅛@96⅜; Atlantic, 31@35; Western Union 38⅛@38⅜; New York Central, 134¼@134⅜; Erie, 70½@70⅝; preferred, 75½@76; Hudson 141¼@142; Reading, 93½@93⅞; Hartford and Erie, 15½@15⅝; Ohio and Mississippi, 29⅝@29⅝; Wabash, 48½@49; St Paul, 62½@62⅝; Preferred, 77¼@77⅜; Michigan Central, 120@121; Michigan Southern, 89⅝@89⅝; Illinois Central, 150@150¼; Pittsburgh, 87½@87⅝; Toledo, 108¼@108⅜; Rock Island, 103¼@103⅜; Northwestern, 69@69⅜; Preferred, 81¼@81⅜; Fort Wayne, 111¼@111⅜; Ashtabula, 103; St. Joseph, 87; preferred, 91; Prairie du Chein, first preferred, 103; Missouri, 93⅝; old Virginia, 55⅝; new Virginia, 54⅛; old North Carolina, 68⅞; new North Carolina, 67¼; new Tennessees, 62¼.

MINING SHARES

Steady. Edge Hill, $4 40@4 45; Quartz Hill, 130; Smith & Parmelee, $3 35.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $3,731,751; payments $798,883; balance, $97,493,746.

EXPORTS.

The exports of merchandise for the week were $2,546,370.

SUSPENSION.

Stephenson & Co., produce merchants, have suspended. Cause, heavy losses in sugar.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 10, 1868.

FLOUR—Demand light and prices unchanged.

WHEAT—More active and 1½@2c higher; sales No. 1 at $2, and No. 2 at $1 90@1 93, closing steady at $1 90½@1 91 for No. 2; since 'Change sales of No. 2 at $1 89¾@1 91, sellers and buyers June, and at $1 90 cash.

CORN—More active; sales No. 1 in store at 84@85c, closing dull at 89½c for No. 1.

OATS—Dull and nominally unchanged; sales at 70@70½c, closing at inside.

RYE—Dull and nominal.

BARLEY—Dull; sales sample lots at $2 10@2 20 on track and delivered.

PROVISIONS—Less active and firm; mess pork held at $28. Lard—sales at 17c. Dry salted shoulders nominal at 11½c.

BEEF CATTLE—Quiet; common and medium grades 25@50c lower; good and prime grades inactive and nominal.

HOGS—Dull; buyers and sellers 20@30c apart in their views; $7 75@8 50 for good smooth, and $9 for extra choice assorted.

RECEIPTS—4 888 bbls flour; 23,351 bush wheat; 57,495 bush corn; 27,878 bush oats; 5,458 head hogs.

SHIPMENTS—5,314 bbls flour; 30,863 bush wheat 96,080 bush corn; 120 bush oats; 1,663 head hogs.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Cotton dull and declining; 650 bales at 30c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 4,606 bbls; dull and 5@10c lower; 5,900 bbls at $7 50@8 10 for superfine State and Western; $8 50@9 50 for extra State; $8 35@10 for extra Western; $11 25@13 00 for white wheat extra; $9 40@13 00 for round-hoop Ohio, and $10@11 for extra St. Louis; $12@15 for good to choice do, closing dull. California quiet; 800 sacks at $10 75@13. Rye flour a shade firmer; 350 bbls at $8 50@10 50. Corn meal quiet. Whisky nominal. Receipts of wheat 86,811; dull and a shade easier; sales 18,000 bush at $2 18@2 19 for No. 2 spring; $2 26@2 27 for No. 1 do. Rye dull and drooping; sales 4,000 bush Southern at $2 02. Barley nominal. Barley malt nominal. Receipts of corn 100,658 bush; irregular and unsettled; opening dull and lc lower, closing rather more steady; 89,000 bush at $1 05½@1 09½ for new mixed Western afloat; $1 10 for choice do; $1 13@1 15 for white Western. Receipts of oats 30,480 bush; a shade easier; sales 4,700 bush at 86c for Western afloat. Rice quiet. Coffee dull and heavy. Sugar steady; 600 bbls Cuba at 11½@12c. Molasses quiet. Hops quiet at 10@45c for American. Petroleum firm at 14@14½c for crude and 31@31½c for refined bonded. Wool rather more active and in favor of buyers; 282,000 lbs at 25@55c for Domestic fleece. Coal—Domestic quiet and steady; foreign nominal. Leather—Hemlock sole active and firmer; 25@27c for Buenos Ayres light weights. Pork dull and lower; 1,500 bbls at $28 25@28 50 for new mess, closing at $28 25 cash; $27 50@27 62 for old do, closing at $27 62 regular; $22@23 25 for prime, and $24 50@24 75 for prime mess. Beef steady; 200 bbls at $15@20 50 for plain mess; $20 50@24 75 for new extra mess; also 20 tcs at $29@32 for prime mess; $31 50@32 75 for India mess. Beef hams heavy, 50 bbls at $30@34. Cut meats heavy; 170 pkgs at 12½@13c for shoulders; 16@17c for hams; middles dull. Lard steady and quiet; 500 bbls at 16¾@17¾c for steam, at 17½@18¼c for kettle rendered. Butter steady at 25@32c.

LATEST.—Flour closed dull and 5c lower on common. Wheat dull and heavy at $2 18 for No. 2, and $2 26 for No. 1 spring. Rye heavy and dull at $2 02@2 05. Oats dull at 85¼@86c afloat. Corn firm at $1 09@1 10 for new mixed Western afloat. Pork lower; 1,300 bbls mess at $28@28 12, cash, and regular, closing steady at a decline. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats dull and unsettled. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet at 17½@17¾c for fair to prime steam. Egg firm at 27c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Weather quiet and pleasant, but it is too late to have any material effect on trade, which continues dull and depressed. Merrimac Cambric Chintz opened at 12½c, and are down to 12½c, a decline of 2c from yesterday. Merinos D steady at 12½c for light styles, but dark patterns of all makes generally held at 13½c; some poor styles on 64 square cloth selling as low as 11½c, which, however, is no guide to the market. Cocheco Prints are 1c, but Oriental and Lancaster U S to 13½c selling on the whole an irregular market, particularly *passe* styles. Heavy brown sheeting in general steady recife at 17½c for Atlantic A, 17c for Indian Head Pacific extra and H; 15½c for Roxbury A; 16c for Broadway; 14½c for Atlantic P; 13c for New Market A; 12c for Amoskeag Z, 12½c for Great Falls S; 13½c for Massachusetts BB; 16c for Continental C; 15c for Atlantic L; 14½c for Laconia B; 13½c for do E and O; 16c for Pepperell E; 15c for do R; 14c for do O; 16c for Bootns H; 9c for Valley, yard wide and, 6¾c for do ⅞ width. Print cloths can be bought at 8½c. Hartford Ginghams 14c; White Oak do 11½, and Bates 17c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Flour dull; family $10 00@10 25. Wheat dull; No. 2 winter $2 20; No. 1 $2 30. Corn firm at 93@94c. Oats dull at 75@76c for No. 1; market unsettled. Rye dull at $1 90. Cotton dull and prices nominal at 28c for middling. Provisions generally firmer, but not much demand; mess pork held at $28 00@28 25. Bulk meats at 12@12½c for shoulders, and 14@14½c for sides. Bacon held at 13@13½c for shoulders; 16@16½c for clear rib sides, and 16½@17c for clear: it is difficult to buy below the outside rates. Lard held at 18c and not offered freely at this rate. Butter steady at 20@24c. Eggs 22c. Hay dull and $1 00 lower, supply large. Linseed oil $1 12. Petroleum firm at 32@34c for refined free. Gold 139¾ buying. The money market continues easy.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Tobacco—Offerings large and slightly easier, but not quotably lower. Cotton, no demand. Hemp unchanged at $145@160 for undressed. Flour unchanged and very little doing. Wheat stronger for fall at $2 50@2 65; red and white spring better at $1 70@1 85. Corn dull; opened lower at $1 00@1 05; closed firm at 82@88c; some choice and fancy lots of white brought 85@88c. Oats pretty firm but inactive at 74@76c. Barley—Very little doing; prime worth $1 50@1 60. Rye unchanged at $1 72. Pork dull at $27 75@28. Bacon irregular; shoulders 13c; clear sides 16⅛@16¼c; choice sugar cured hams 20c. Lard—No buyers at the prices asked; choice kettle held at 18@18½c. Cattle dull; prices favor buyers; inferior to choice range at 4@7c, gross. Sheep unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—Cotton quiet and weak; middlings 27½@28c; sales 1,700 bales; receipts 12 bales. Sterling 1¾@154½. New York Sight Exchange ⅛ prem; gold 139¾. Sugar and molasses dull; Cuba good to fine grocery sugar 13¼c; Louisiana reboiled molasses 55@60c. Flour dull; superfine $8 25@8 50; choice $12 50@13 00. Corn quiet at 97c@$1 05. Oats 75c, holders asking higher. Pork firm at $29 00. Shoulders firmer at 13½c; clear sides 17½c. Lard unsettled; tierce 18½c; keg 20c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Petroleum unsettled and advancing: crude at 18½c; refined 31c. Flour dull. Wheat dull; red at $2 70@2 80. Rye unchanged. Corn firmer; mixed western $1 16@1 17. Oats dull; western 88@90c. Provisions unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Flour quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; white at $1 12@1 13; yellow $1 12@1 14. Oats firm; winter 90@93. Rye very dull at $1 75@1 80. Provisions more active, firmer but unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 10.—Flour dull and nominal at $12 50@12 75 for choice to very choice superior; Minnesota spring in fair demand for local trade at $10. Wheat inactive; No. 1 white $2 63 asked, $2 60 offered; No. 1 Amber held at $2 33.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 10.—Sales of 178 hogsheads tobacco. full, ranging from $8@20 25. Flour—Superfine $8@8 50. Wheat $2 20@2 25. Corn 93@95c. Oats 75@80c. Rye $1 90@1 95. Mess pork $28 Lard 18. Bacon shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17c. Bulk shoulder 12¼c; clear sides 16c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 10.—Flour dull; choice Wisconsin and Iowa $8 75@9 00; medium $8 37@8 75; common $6 00@8 25. Wheat closed quiet at $2 06 for No. 1; $1 92 for No. 2. Oats steady at 68c for No. 2. Corn steady at 88c for No. 2.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, June 10.—Cattle rather slow this week. Prices are down ½@¾c, and of 4,500 head received 3,000 were sold or shipped to New York in first hands; prices 5½@10c. Sheep in good request at ¼@½c advance; receipts 4,500; sales 2,500 at 5½@7½c. Hogs in good request at 6½@9c; sales 1,500 to go East; receipts 4,000.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 10.—Cotton quiet and irregular; receipts 15 bales; exports 128 bales. Flour weak and nominal. Pork $29. Bacon dull; shoulders 13½c; clear sides 16½@17c. Lard unchanged. Corn 95c@$1. Oats 82c. Hay $18@19. Bran 28@30c. Corn meal $1 40@4 60.

HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

The following are the manufacturers' card prices of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, who have reduced their rates very materially:

Discount off Standard List.

Carriage bolts, full square necked, forged nuts	50 and 10 and 5 net
Tire bolts	50 and 10 and 5 net
Plow bolts	10 and 5 net
Machine and square head bolts	30 and 5 net
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	30 and 5 net
Square and hexagon nuts	3½ cts ₱ lb off net
Washers	2 cts ₱ lb off net
Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more	1 in. diam. 5¼c ₱ lb net; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam. 5½c ₱ lb net
Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 5 kegs or more	½ diam. 9½c ₱ lb net; 9-16 diam. 10½c ₱ lb net; ⅜ diam. 11½c ₱ lb net
Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of 5 kegs or more	1c ₱ lb over above
Screw hook & eye hinges	¼ to 1 in diam 12½c ₱ lb net; ⅜ in diam 13½c ₱ lb net; ⅜ in deam 15½c ₱ lb net
Screw and strap hinges, lots of 100 pr or more	8, 10 & 12 in long, 10c ₱ lb net; 14 to 36 in long 8½c ₱ lb net
Wagon box strap bolts, in lots of 100 sets or more	80c net, per set 8 bolts
Duck nest luyere irons	$14 00 per doz net
Cast iron washers	4½c ₱ lb net
Thimble skeins	Dis. off list. net

Bridge bolts at a small advance over price of bar iron.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

The cracker market for the past few weeks has ruled fairly active. There has been a large demand for all kinds of Crackers, but prices have not undergone any change for a month past. We quote Marvin's card rates as follows:

Boston Crackers	11	Cream Crackers	20
Wine "	12	Graham Wafers	12
Soda "	11	Milk Biscuit	12
Oyster "	10½	Ginger Snaps	17
Water "	11	Pilot Bread	10@11
Butter "	11	Cracker Meal	12
Sugar "	12½	Almond Nuts	20
Graham "	12	Fancy Crackers	20
Dyspepsia "	12	Tea Cakes Assorted	16
Jumbles	20	French Crackers	30

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

The following are the card prices:

Spun Roll	$ 75@ 80	Ladies' Twist	$1 00@1 10
Union Twist	71@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Flounders	70@ 75	Scotch Snuff	65@ 75
Tens	65@ 68	Copenh'n Snuff	65@ 85
Navy	64@ 68	Rappee Snuff	65@ 75
Young America	90@1 00	Cut and Dry	25@ 75
Diamond Twist	90@1 00		25@ 28

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

The market continues to rule quiet, but steady.

Braziers' Coppers 30x60 inches	35c
Bolt Coppers	35c
Sheathing, 14x48 inches	33c
Copper Bottoms, in large quantities, with 5 ₱ cent. off	40c

Business and Miscellaneous News Items.

WOOL IN ALGERIA.—Efforts are making to secure the production of wool on a large scale in Algeria. M. Tisserand, doctor of the agricultural establishments of the French crown, has published a report, in which he argues that merinos should be introduced on a great scale into Algeria, which would thus become the Australia of France. M. Tisserand shows the enormous services which the merino has rendered to Australia, and especially to New South Wales. M. Tisserand may well be struck with the wool wealth of the Australian colonies, as it now produces them a round £10,000,000 per annum. At present Algeria is starving; give her the means of a large wool production, and M. Tisserand is ready to vouch for her future prosperity.

A Chicago paper says: The recent rapid rise in the prices of pork products is something remarkable. Fortunes have been both lost and won. The advance on mess pork within a week is $1 per barrel, on lard one cent per pound, on bulk meats two cents per pound. In some days 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds of meats have changed hands here, on others between 7,000 and 8,000 barrels of pork, and about 2,000 tierces of lard. Of course the sellers early in the season can now see where and how they lost from $20,000 to $100,000 which others more fortunate have gained.

THE GROWTH OF PHILADELPHIA.—The promise given at the early part of the building season of a large growth of Philadelphia this year will be fully realized. In the month of May the foundations of 557 dwelling houses were laid, 6 of which are to be of four stories, 320 three stories, and 211 two stories in height. There were also commenced the erection of 4 churches and a college, and 13 storehouses. The total number of structures for which permits were taken out is 606; the number to which alterations and additions are to be made is 144, making 750 in all.

A company of practical iron manufacturers of New York, at the head of which stands Hon. Wm. Kelley, of Rhinebeck, New York, and Judge Parrott, of the West Point Foundry, has been organized for the purpose of manufacturing pig metal, with Broad Top ore, at Riddlesburg, two miles east of Bedford, Pa. They have already commenced operations, preparatory to the erection of the furnace, which is to be sixty feet high, with fourteen boshes, and it is the intention of the company to have the furnace in operation the coming fall.

In Boston, says the *Bulletin*, butter dealers complain that they cannot get enough of that article to supply the demand. We are now in the season known as "between hay and grass"—June butter not having made its appearance. Prices consequently are tending up, and an advance of 1@2c has taken place since last week. On Thursday last the first Ice-butter train arrived from St. Albans, with 2,000 packages of butter. This shipment is only about half as large as usual. Vermont farmers are holding back their supplies hoping for higher prices.

The great activity in building operations this season, in Boston and vicinity, has stimulated the business of making and selling roofing material to an unusual liveliness. The manufactories of this material are very busy, just now, running to their full capacity, night and day, and hardly able at that to supply the demand. Prices of these goods are, as may be imagined, quite firm, and purchasers wear rueful countenances.

The aggregate sales of 35 firms in Zanesville, O., for the year ending May 1st, 1868, amounted to $2,794,756 58, or an average of about $79,850 for each firm. There are seventy-eight mercantile houses in Columbus, O., who report sales for the year ending May 1, amounting to more than $25,000 each. The aggregate amount of the sales of the seventy-eight firms is $7,541,641, or an average of $96,689 for each house.

The average receipts of cattle in the Boston market, from all sources, to Friday last, were about 1,500 head per week. Most of these come from the West which section generously supplies us with two staple edibles of humanity—beef and bread. The stocks of cattle in Vermont and New Hampshire are nearly exhausted. On Wednesday four car loads arrived from Albany. The supply of beef in market is very fair; but prices remain unchanged.

The Zanesville, Ohio, *Courier* says: The price of wool this season is lower than for many years, and the article is a drug in the market. Parties from the East say, that the market has never been known to be so gloomy and heavy. Buyers in this city are offering from 30 to 40 cents for common to full blood, the latter for the best grades, light and clean.

STRIKE IN TROY.—A large strike is going on in Troy, mainly among the iron manufacturers. Work has been suspended at Burden's shop, the Albany Iron Works, and the Rensselaer Works, for an indefinite period, and a large number of hands have in consequence been thrown out of employment.

THE paper hangers and paper makers are much excited just now with news of the invention of gutta percha paper which, for durability and imperviousness, surpasses all previous attempts at fabrication of a camp-resisting medium. It is to be prepared for paper hanging.

A LEADING Western journal concludes that the wheat harvest of the West will be far larger in 1868 than in any year since 1860, and not improbably larger even than that. In Wisconsin farmers got their spring wheat into the ground two weeks earlier than usual, which is esteemed a great advantage.

The number of emigrants arrived at New York, last month was 34,018. Of these 7,842 remain in New York State; 6,755 went to Illinois; 2,427 to Pennsylvania; 2,414 to Wisconsin; 1,756 to Ohio; 1,483 to Michigan; 1,385 to Iowa; 1,279 to Massachusetts; 1,277 to Missouri; 184 to Virginia.

The wheat crop of France is about 300,000,000 bushels; that of the United States in 1859 was only 172,000,000. Our corn crop, however, is ten times as large as that of France. The average prices of grain in France are: Wheat, $1 16; corn, 63c; oats, 40c; potatoes, 20c. The wine crop of 1865 was 2,760,000,000 gallons.

The famous ram Dunderberg, built for the United States government by William H. Webb, of New York, and sold to France for $1,500,000, has been completely overhauled and rebuilt by her new owners, at a cost of not less than $1,000,000, and is not yet satisfactory.

One days'picking of strawberries from a farm near Norfolk, Virginia,—2,970 quarts—was sold in New York for $1,168. Another strawberry farm yielded 2,620 quarts in one day, which brought $1,024 in New York.

The profits of a Rochester (N. Y.) co-operative foundry for its first year, just ended, were 29 3-10 per cent. upon the earnings. The dividends on the stock were 12 per cent., and the balance of the profit was shared by the employees.

The wool crop of Mercer county, Pa., is estimated this season at three hundred and fifty thousand pounds. A small portion of last year's clip is still in the market. The price of wool ranges at about forty cents per pound.

Advices from Odessa state that the price of wheat has fallen considerably in that port. The fact is attributed to the prospect of an exceptionally abundant harvest.

E. M. Clark has sold his grain elevator at Detroit for $70,000, to Messrs. Newberry, Pond, Eaton & Dean. It will hereafter be managed by a corporation called the Detroit Railroad Elevator Company.

The first shipment of new wheat was received in Memphis, from Panola county, Mississippi, on the 20th ult. It was subsequently shipped to St. Louis.

St. Louis has on hand 11,000,000 pounds of tobacco, 12,000 barrels of mess pork, and 7,000 tierces of lard.

Advices from Newfoundland state that in ten weeks 450,000 seals had been lanced, valued at $1,000,000.

The average receipts of cattle in the Boston market, from all sources, at the present time foot up about 1,500 head per week.

The first wheat raised in Ohio was harvested at Marietta, in 1789, by Truman Guthrie.

The Astor House, New York, has the largest cooking range in the world. It cooks for 3,500 persons.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

Stocks of white lead are light, and the market rules very firm at the following quotations:

Strictly pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	14c
Strictly pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	14½c
Fancy brands from	7½@12 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	14c
Orange Mineral	13¼@14½c
Pure Red Lead	13¼c
Painter's Red Lead	10½@11c
Litharge	11½@12½c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	12@14c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	7½c
Putty	5 @ 5¾c

PRICE LIST OF TOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1868.

The following is the Card Price List of Tools, &c: One set complete 2½ inch joint and slab jar, $350. One set complete 2½ inch joint and link jar, $340. One set complete 2 inch joint and link jar, $330. Improved grabs, $25@100; Valve Sockets, $35; Band wheel shaft and hangers, $50 60; Pitman straps, $16 00; Sansom post iron, $15.

The Human Hair.

Why plaster the Hair with grease, or burn it with alcoholic washes, when *Burnett's Cocoaine*, a compound of Cocoanut Oil, &c., a cooling, beautifying and fragrant hair dressing, can be had at any drugstore. "Known and celebrated throughout the world."—*N. Y. Times.* ws*

MARRIED:

CUNNINGHAM—LOY—On Thursday, June 4th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Allegheny city, by Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., Rev. R. H. CUNNINGHAM, of Rushford, Minn., to VIRGINIA R., daughter of John F. Loy, Esq. No cards.

GUTHRIE—HUSSEY—On Tuesday, June 2d, by the Rev. Wm. Preston, Mr. ALEX. M. GUTHRIE and Miss MARY S. HUSSEY, daughter of C. G. Hussey, Esq.

EWING—MARSHALL—On Thursday, June 4th, at Augusta, Ky., by the Rev. B. M. Hobson, Mr. SAMUEL B. EWING, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss TILLIE B., daughter of Hon. Wm. C. Marshall.

CHARNOCK—HEINS—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. F. Thompson, Mr. JAMES N. CHARNOCK, Jr., to Miss MAGGIE HEINS, all of Wheeling. No cards.

DIED:

LEHMER—At Rochester, Pa., on Thursday, June 4th, RACHEL, wife of George Lehmer, Esq.

DILLON—On Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, WILLIE, youngest child of Levi and Eliza A. Dillon, aged ten months.

MOHLER—On Monday, June 8th, at 10 o'clock P. M., IDA E. MOHLER, aged fourteen years.

WOOL, WOOL.

500,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted,

At the old established Wool House,

No. 72 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

The highest market price paid in cash at all times for all grades clean washed good conditioned Wool.

WILLIAM BARKER, Jr. & CO.

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J. L. MARSHAL,

WOOL DEALER.

Removed to No. 191 LIBERTY STREET, (a few doors above St. Clair street) where we are prepared to pay the highest market prices for all grades of Wool. eod*

LOST.—STRAYED FROM THE premises of JOHN LAMP, in Mifflin Township, opposite McKeesport, about two weeks since, a YOUNG COW, light red color, with white between her horns and white spots on her check. When she was last seen there was a rope tied around her horns. Any person giving information of her whereabouts or returning her to either of the undersigned will be rewarded.

ROBERT NEAL, or JOHN LAMP, Mifflin Township.

WANTED—AGENTS—Men of Our Day; a great national work; concise and reliable; complete in one attractive volume, giving just what every man now wants, the Lives and Deeds of Grant, Colfax, and all the leading men of the nation, by Dr. L. P. Brockett, the popular Biographical Editor of "Appleton's Cyclopædia." Be sure the book you get contains over 600 pages, over 50 biographies and 42 fine steel portraits, at a less price than is charged for smaller and inferior works that can make no claim to completeness. Send for Circular. ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. eod*

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NATIONAL HAND-BOOK OF FACTS AND FIGURES,

JUST ISSUED, PRICE $2 50.

Also, for the Standard LIFE OF U. S. GRANT, by J. T. HEADLEY, the popular Historian. Price, cloth, $2 50. Also, to sell our STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS of "GRANT," "COLFAX," "BIRTH-PLACE OF GRANT," "GRAND REVIEW AT WASHINGTON," &c, &c. Price 25c. Our terms are nowhere excelled. Send for circulars. A. L. TALCOTT & CO., 60 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868.

TERMS:

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One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

INCISIVE GRANT—"NO SURRENDER."

"Unconditional surrender," said General GRANT to PEMBERTON, to which the Confederate General made wry faces and cut up considerably; but GRANT'S only answer was, "very well." This unconditional surrender business is coming into vogue in connection with the administration of the affairs of the country in conformity with "peace, law and order." That infernal "Whisky Ring," with its addendas of corruption will soon be brought to terms, and when they seek to capitulate, GRANT will say "unconditional surrender to the laws of the country." That method of treatment will remove all fear from the minds of the people. Supposing a thief, discovered in the possession of stolen goods, asked the policeman what terms he proposed and shook part of the plunder before him? The policeman, if he did his duty, would say "surrender." The man who could say to a foe in possession of an armed force, "unconditional surrender," can, with ten-fold greater certainty, repeat the memorable words when compelled to enforce the laws.

Then to BUCKNER: "No other terms than an immediate and unconditional surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works." Mark that: No waiting; no tampering; no halting; but immediately. When those who trifle with authority and set at naught the force of law come to fall into the grip of a man of this stern incisive character, when they begin to parley, the ringing doom will come, "unconditional surrender."

General GRANT proposed to fight it out on that line, if it took all summer; and he will fight it out on that line all his life time; for "by the Eternal the Union must and shall be preserved!" It is the will of the people that there be unconditional surrender to the laws, and on those terms only can lasting peace be obtained.

The enemies of the country may read their doom in these incisive expressions of determination. It is a repetition of the handwriting on the wall to the Democratic party and their adherents. That party may read "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin," and the knees of their chieftains will smite together for very fear.

Heaven gives to few men the power of saying much in a few words. 'Tis a blessed qualification and always indicative of character. PEMBERTON might have garnished his statements and considered that something was due to his position, and to the feelings of those who had fought under him. General GRANT said, "unconditional surrender," for if you cannot trust the laws of the country that gave you, through their leniency and goodness, courage to rebel, you will not have faith in pledges; therefore, "unconditional surrender."

"A purely administrative officer should be left free to execute the will of the people," and that will is "unconditional surrender." Here, within narrow range, is a policy that strikes you with admiration; here the iron will portrays itself for country and therefore for GOD. There is to be no sophistical arguments: no straining after effect—but do thus and enjoy freedom, neglect and take the consequences; and this from a man who has "always respected the will of the people and always shall."

It is a new phase in our national affairs: 'tis the incorporation of law into right axiomatics; 'tis the terror to evil doers. Parley with an enemy; show him the weak points, and you are half in his power. Nail the colors to the mast. "No Surrender," as the signal for fight, and if mercy is shown after that, let it come from the "will of the people," whom the "No Surrender" leader will obey.

Here is a front line, broad, massive, powerful. 'Tis perfectly Cromwellian. That old worthy, when the envoy of the POPE came to parley with him respecting the Piedmontese, received for answer, "Tell your master, sir, if he does not let those poor Piedmontese worship GOD according to their conscience, by GOD, the thunder of the English cannon shall be heard at the Vatican." And all across the great horizon of Republican policy is written "no surrender," and on that incisive cheer sentence, with GRANT as leader, we shall fight it out, and it will take all summer. Up, then, be doing; for there is work for all.

THE DIORAMA OF DEATH.

Man's dioramic exposition of vengeance took place on Saturday last, at Hudson, where a person by the very common name of JOSEPH BROWN, was the chief moving figure. BROWN had been a very bad boy, in that he had killed one ANGELINE STEWART, who could not have been much of an angel to him, or he would not have destroyed her life. Speak of death as we may, it is cold and dreary, unless garlanded with Christian hope; and when death, sudden, terrible, after weeks of anxiety comes, and that in the doom of a capital malefactor, there is something so sad that the boldest may well reflect before being willing to accept the fearful responsibility that attaches itself to those who, by their verdict, consign a fellow creature to a dreadful doom.

To change the close air of the condemned cell on a sunshiny morning for the last look at GOD'S blue sky; to know that there will be a sudden jerk, a dance upon nothing, with the infinities to explore, is so terrible that we may well pity the blanched look, trembling knees and faltering accents of despair of the condemned as he prepares himself to become the moving figure in the diorama of death.

JOSEPH BROWN is credited with having experienced that vital change of heart on which so much emphasis is laid in the case of those condemned to suffer death. Two clergymen ministered unto JOSEPH, and found him docile and meek. Judging from the visions of the experiences of JOSEPH BROWN that have reached us, JOSEPH was just fit to live when he was put to death. He forgave his enemies; a tough job for the best of us to do, and actually extended that nobility to his Judge, whom he thought had not behaved fairly at the trial. When JOSEPH BROWN was on the gallows, he made a speech, declared he was innocent of the crime for which he was to suffer, and then, kneeling down, committed his soul to his Heavenly Father. Man's diorama of vengeance was ready; there was a jerk, muscular activity; the fountains of life were closed by strangulation, and the mortal career of JOSEPH BROWN was no more.

Murderers, whom the law says are not fit to live, not longer safe company for erring mortals, are in a few short days made fit company for MOSES, the Apostles and all the holy angels. They are fitted for that eternal city into which entereth nothing that is impure or worketh *a lie*; and yet not fitted by penitence to expiate their crime on earth. History makes a celebrated Queen to say to one who had deeply offended her, "GOD may forgive you but I cannot;" and this must be the liberal interpretation of that policy which, in the Christian dispensation, carries out the Nemesis of Mosaic teaching.

JOSEPH BROWN, the moving figure in the great show of Saturday last in Hudson, protested with almost the last breath he drew that he was innocent. JOSEPH BROWN had the credit of being converted, and if his change was real, and not one of those suppositions that emanate from fear and disordered imagination, then an innocent man was murdered. If JOSEPH BROWN *lied* at the last moment, then his conversion was not worth the rope used to strangle him, and the look out into the great future, with a last lie for passport, invests the Hudson show of last Saturday with such mournful associations as to make us ask, in all sincerity, in relation to executions, *qui bono?* The incident of the destruction of the adopted child by fire of JOSEPH BROWN, and the weft of the story is worth recall. The child was adopted, a little while before the tragedy, by BROWN and his wife. Insurance for a large amount and for a short period, was obtained by BROWN, who hired a house in Canaan. One evening, when the girl was in the house alone, the place was discovered to be on fire. After the flames were extinguished the little girl was found dead, under a pile of rubbish in the pantry. BROWN applied for $5,000 insurance money. The company, not liking the look of affairs, ordered an investigation. The body of the child was disinterred, when it was discovered that a string or cloth was tied tightly round the neck, and that the body presented unmistakable evidence of death having been caused by violence. The story of BROWN'S wife connected BROWN in an unpleasant manner with the death of the child. The last Nemesian diorama proved that the jury believed BROWN guilty, yet BROWN, if his version is to be believed, was legally murdered; if not credited, then he went into the unknown with a lie on his lips. Either alternative is sufficiently terrible to give us pause and space for pros and cons on gallows logic.

ABDICATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA!

Throw up a straw and the quarter from which the wind is blowing will be indicated. This almost proverb holds good in national affairs, gives a clue to Royal Houses, and affords a slight insight into dynasties. We have heard so much of the popularity of Queen VICTORIA with her subjects; of her devotion as a wife and mother, and of the long days of mourning after ALBERT was, almost suddenly, snatched from her by death; that we began to think, while VICTORIA lived, England was safe from any troublesome change that would endanger the throne or the Royal Family. We know, by history, that England tolerated stupid, tyrannical GEORGE III., when his reason, which was never bright, was clouded with insanity of the harmless and vicious character: and that she permitted the monstrosities of GEORGE IV., the profligate son of an insane King, of whom the brilliant and talented THACKERAY said, as the judgment of history, "turn his face to the wall."

Now, generally speaking, there is a great deal of talk amongst those English people before anything is done; generally questions in Parliament represent a great deal of sentiment outside the House. We may, therefore, preface the scene to which we call attention, by saying that the Queen has isolated herself too much to please the people. The tradesmen of London and Windsor, who in the past grew rich on court patronage and its concomitants, were very angry when they found Queen VICTORIA liked Balmoral better than London or Windsor. The *Times*, long ago, gently hinted, that if Her Majesty wished to retain her hold on the affections of the people she must cast off her sorrow and again do courtly duty. The admonition increased into reproof. Then scandal, with its poisonous fangs, touched the reputation of the Queen, and the reply came in a book sacred to the memory of Prince ALBERT.

Mr. REARDEN, in the House of Commons, on the 23d of May, became the exponent of outside talk. He said: "I beg to give notice that on Monday next I shall ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether it be true that Her Majesty the Queen was compelled, through delicate health, to retire from England during the remainder of this season; and, if so, whether it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government out of consideration of Her Majesty's health, comfort, and tranquility, and in the interest of the Royal Family and Her Majesty's subjects throughout the Empire, and especially of this metropolis, to advise Her Majesty to abdicate." There were loud cries of "order" and "chair" from all parts of the house, and the Speaker rebuked the member, at which the house cheered, telling him that "no doubt any question may be addressed by any member of the House to the confidential advisers of the Crown as to any matter relating to the discharge of public duties by the Sovereign; but these questions must be addressed in respectful and parliamentary terms. The question of the member did not appear to him to be couched in such terms."

Of course Mr. REARDEN had to apologize; but who can doubt of the correct exponency of the views of a large circle of people in the speech that Mr. REARDON made? The fault was in the manner, not in the matter. It is a delicate question to approach. The Queen must be let down as quietly as possible. The word "abdicate" reminded the House of Commons and the people generally too much of the document signed by NAPOLEON *le grand*. Had Mr. REARDON asked whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's advisers, seeing the delicate state of her health, to recommend her to retire from active participation in state affairs, the keen edge would have been taken from that which has large expression in outer circles, and to which Mr. REARDON, by his blundering, gave uncouth expression. The question escaped unanswered. Those who should have replied evaded responsibility through the cries of "chair" and "order."

It is enough. The subject once introduced, even amid cries of "order" and "chair," will not be permitted to die. The conflicting state of parties: the advance of one and yielding of another: the extravagances and eccentricities of the Prince of WALES and his avowed adhesion to one party, all are pregnant with signs of change; and what the follies of a second edition of GEORGE IV might not effect, the craft of DISRAELI in seeking to revive court influence may accomplish. Queen VICTORIA, whom history will make a good wife and mother, is not remarkable for the strength of her intellect; and by some means, DISRAELI has made himself a favorite at court and sought to revive courtly influences. The examples that DISRAELI strives to imitate are those of BOLINGBROKE, who, according to Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, clambered into power by a court intrigue, of which the instrument was the Queen's waiting woman, and that of PITT, who, at the worst moment of his life, was made Minister by an unconstitutional exercise of the power of the crown. The Professor says the name of the Queen has been used by DISRAELI in a manner in which chivalry would shrink from using the name of any woman.

Cry "order" and "chair" as they please; prate of loyalty, constitutionalism and devotion to the throne as they may, the spirit of "free institutions" has touched the people of England. There is nothing in the nation that saves the throne but the popularity of the Queen with the common people; and when, in the House of Commons, a member incorporates the word abdicate in a proposed question, it can only represent a great mass of public sentiment outside.

A DEMOCRATIC journal undertakes to make a point against those technically termed Radicals, by citing the fact that those who stand in the most unenviable light before the country in connection with the verdict on the articles of impeachment were Radicals. Ross, FOWLER and HENDERSON—two of whom at least rest under the grave suspicion of having been corrupted with money—were furious Radicals. Ross belonged to the old Liberty Party. FOWLER was hot for impeachment months ago and an ultra type of Tennessee Radicalism; and HENDERSON was the representative of Missouri Radicalism, which, as everybody knows, is of the strictest sect. Then comes Mr. CHASE, who, as a Radical, stood, at least claimed to be, head and shoulders above all others. He has turned out the worst of them all; and to his influence probably more than anything else—more than the Whisky Ring even—is the acquittal of the President due. It is entirely true that these instances of Radical apostacy are calculated to shake one's faith, and in comparison make conservatism honorable; but they do not convict the Radicals of the charge which the journal citing them brings against them as a body. But the facts are worthy of being treasured up by the Radicals themselves, for they teach a lesson which if properly applied will be valuable in the future. Especially do they inculcate toleration and convey a caution against claiming all the virtue and principle for those who for the moment make the loudest profession. The fact that the conservatives would have been powerless to clear the President but for Radicals will long remain as a pertinent text for thoughtful men in the reflections on the acts of public men—a disagreeable fact to be admitted for the sake of the lesson it conveys.

MR. CHASE just at present is the most talked about man in the country. For instance the following, by the correspondent of the *Herald* writing from Washington:

> The Chief Justice frankly admits that the radical party and himself differ widely in their views; and as parties are now organized he is for the Democratic party. He differs from them upon only one point—that of universal manhood suffrage. He is agreed with them on all other of the great issues. Incidentally he remarked if he were elected by that party to the Presidency, while he would certainly carry out their policy faithfully, he would labor to make the party one of permanent usefulness, upon the broad ground of nationality and material progress.

How it happens that Mr. CHASE has just found out that he is more in fellowship with the Democrats than the Republicans will probably long remain a puzzle, unless the fact that the latter did not see fit to make him their candidate furnishes the key. Two things in this connection will strike most of minds: Mr. CHASE'S sudden transformation and the admonition it furnishes against relying implicitly on men ambitious of distinction in office. Had any one a year ago ventured to suggest of Mr. CHASE what is a transpired fact now, he would, to say the least, have been taken severely to task. When only a few weeks ago Mr. TILTON raised the warning cry as to Mr. CHASE'S soundness, and hauled down the CHASE flag, he was rather severely handled. But he was speedily vindicated. The circumstances regarding Mr. CHASE ought not to be lost on those who are disposed to put faith in men who make great professions, but who pay too little heed to the lessons of experience.

WE are pleased to see that some of our contemporaries are reviving the suggestion made by the COMMERCIAL some time ago, that Pennsylvania should elect ex-Secretary STANTON to the United States Senate. The arguments we advanced then are as good as ever, and it gives us pleasure to see them so freely made use of. The Harrisburg *Guard* seconds our proposition as to Mr. STANTON, and indulges in some remarks, which, though rather rough, are, we fear, nevertheless too true. We quote:

> "We have had politicians in the United States Senate from Pennsylvania—political tricksters of great adroitness, hucksters in political patronage, who knew how to enrich their friends and partisan defenders—but we have not had a man in a quarter of a century who has enriched the records of the Senate by a display of his statesmanship, or conferred honor on Pennsylvania by any great force of intellect. The prime cause of this defect, disgrace and dishonor can be traced to the people who elect the very worst kind of men to choose our United States Senators. Suppose Mr. Stanton should consent to be a candidate for United States Senate. If he were opposed in the Republican party by any man infinitely his inferior, Stanton could not be elected if his opponent offered to buy the election. The editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* knows exactly what we mean by this statement. If we want to send a first class statesman to the United States Senate, if Edwin M. Stanton's standing in fact, if the Republican party is anxious to replace Buckalew with an upright, able, pure patriot, who can go into the United States Senate untainted by fraud, *we must have men sent from Allegheny county, as well as all the other counties, who cannot be purchased.* Conceal it as we may, the United States Senatorship is already in the market. Money is already on deposit to be used in that election among legislators, so that the people might as well at once be put on their guard."

POLITICS do bring about strange fellowships. For instance: The Empire Club, New York, of which ISAIAH RYNDERS is President, and which probably embraces more desperate characters than ever before were gathered under one leadership, has declared for CHASE for President; and Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, prize fighter, gambler and Congressman, thinks New York can be given to Mr. CHASE. On the other hand, Mr. CHASE considers himself strong with the religious element, and is ready to speak before the next Sabbath School gathering.

From the Lakes to the Capitol.

Early last week Mr. Getz, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill providing for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Washington to Cleveland, Ohio, the corporators to be known as the Atlantic and Northern Lakes Railroad and Telegraph Company. It is authorized to construct a railroad, with one or more tracks, from Washington to Cleveland, and also to extend said road from Cleveland to any point within the jurisdiction of the United States on the great lakes, or to any point on the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay. The fourth section provides that the road shall be a post route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for all postal, military and other Government service, and to such regulations as Congress may impose, restricting charges for such transportation.

History of an Important Letter.

The following is the history of Gen. Grant's already famous letter of acceptance. On the day before the letter was published several gentlemen of influence called on the General at his headquarters, and the conversation turned on the Chicago nomination. "By the way," said General Grant, "I have to write that letter; and, as he said so, he turned to his desk and wrote it in a few minutes. After it had been written he called in the members of his staff, and read it to them. Only one word was objected to, and the General yielded, and changed it. The whole thing did not occupy more than ten minutes, and it was copied and put into the mails within half an hour."

THE great ram Dunderburg built by Mr. Webb in New York, which the French Government bought at a great price, and rechristened the Rochambeau, according to the Pall Mall *Gazette*, has been completely overhauled and, to a great extent, *rebuilt at a cost of more than £800,000*. She is now completely armed and ready for sea, and in a few days will have started on her experimental cruise. The alterations are very extensive, the whole of the stern having been rebuilt, and also the officers' quarters. Besides this several of the armor plates have been replaced, and nearly every portion of her engine machinery has had to be sent to Indret for repair or alteration. A French paper concludes a description of the ship with the following qualifying remark: "Although ten million of francs have been invested in her, it is the opinion of the most competent judges that she will not be able to hold the sea for more than four or five years, owing to the bad quality of the wood employed for her construction." May our Admiralty never be frightened into purchasing such a ship!

SENATOR TRUMBULL has written a letter to the Hon. G. Koemer, of Illinois, justifying his vote on the articles of impeachment, in the course of which he says:

> I was just as well aware before voting as now that Andrew Johnson was odious to the country, and that probably ninety-nine hundredths of the Republicans desired his removal; but to have convicted him of high crimes and misdemeanors because the party demanded it, when in my opinion he was not shown to be guilty of them, would have been monstrous. If the prosecutors have the right to dictate the verdict and judgment, the trial is a farce. No President who disagrees with Congress will hereafter be permitted to remain in office if such a principle is to obtain—or to state the case more accurately, a majority of the House of Representatives, when two-thirds of the Senate agree with them politically, may at any time remove a President. That the Republican party has a right to demand the conviction of the President is horrible, and the sense of justice of the nation will revolt at such an idea when the passion of the hour subsides; and yet I have received numerous letters and telegrams telling me that the Republican party demands the removal of the President. I do not believe it, unless the tribunal appointed by the Constitution to try him believe him guilty of some crime or misdemeanor with which he stands charged.

THAT old story concerning the very old maid is revived, and with good effect against the Democratic party. The old maid wanted a husband. She waited until her patience was exhausted, then she went into the orchard to pray, and the burden of her supplication was, "Send me a husband." An old owl, in the tree above her, said "Hoo, hoo." The old maid, thinking that heaven had heard her prayer and wanted instruction, replied, "Any one thou pleasest to send." The Democratic party is in the same fix for a leader, and reply to the "Hoo, hoo," onybody, good Lord.

EVERY American city of any magnitude should possess a foundling hospital. We do not recommend this to favor a class of beings like John Jacques Rosseau, who sent all his children to such an institution, and blessed heaven that he could give his children to society; but there are circumstances surrounding the lives of so many children in all American cities that make them "foundlings" in the strictest terms of the word, and it is the duty of society to care for them.

THE faith of the Chicagoans in the matter of their parks is wonderful. It is a common thing for good people to pray for "that faith which laughs at impossibilities and cries that it shall be done." The Chicagoans appear to have found it in matters relating to their city, for though they labor under many natural disadvantages, they work with a will which commands respect. Great is Chicago; but then she knows it and needs not anybody to puff up her pride.

A SINGULAR flowing back of one of the great currents of trade is indicated by the fact that during the present month eight large vessels have cleared at the port of Charleston, loaded with lumber, for Maine. This is "carrying coals to Newcastle," yet the white oak of South Carolina is superior for ship timber to any tree in the forests of Maine, while the roots of the yellow pine are far better than those of the tamarack for ship's knees, both in shape and durability.

The Presbyterian Union Postponed.

The Old and New School Presbyterians will not unite this year. The New School Assembly adopted the resolution proposed as a basis of union, but the Old School Assembly desired some additional explanations. Hence, although the report recommending the union was adopted, there was added, by the Old School Assembly, a recommendation that the portion of the basis which referred to the Confession being received in its historical or reformed sense should be omitted, also that which gave freedom in stating, explaining and illustrating the doctrines of the Confession according to the Reformed or Calvanistic system. The Old School proposed to strike out very material clauses bearing upon the quention of freedom of interpretation of the Confession. The action of the Old School Assembly did not meet with the favor, in the New School Assembly, which was necessary to insure the adoption of the amendment. The proposed amendments required one hundred and sixty-one votes in order to be carried in that body. They only received one hundred and seventeen yeas. A committee was appointed to which the subject was referred, but it reported it was too late to take action upon the matters under consideration. The New School Assembly was, therefore, dissolved without any definite settlement of the questions in interest. The committee of the New School Presbyterians being continued to act with Old School brethren, there will be further negociation, so that when the Assemblies are again convened in 1869, there may be some plan of union adopted which will be satisfactory to both parties, or the positions taken by the elder branch this year may be abandoned.

A Wonderful Skull—Singular Medical Fact.

Twenty years ago, in Cavendish, Vt., a man named Sage, twenty-five years of age, possessing an iron will and an iron frame, met with a singular accident, the particulars of which we collect from a paper read by Dr. Harlow a few days since, before the Massachusetts Medical Society. Sage was ramming a hole that had been charged with powder. The iron struck fire from the rock, and the iron he was ramming with was driven up through his cheek, out of the top of his head, high in the air, and was afterwards found, several rods distant, smeared with blood and brains. The tamping iron was 3½ feet in length and 1¼ inches thick, and pointed at one end, the taper being seven inches long, and the diameter of the point a quarter of an inch. It weighed thirteen pounds. The point was upward, and the iron smooth. The missile entered, by its pointed end, the left side of the face, immediately anterior to the angle of the lower jaw, and passing obliquely upward and slightly backwards, emerged out of the top of the head in the median line, at the back part of the frontal bone, near the coronal suture. The ordinary reader will understand it better, if we say that, pointing upward it entered the cheek outside the teeth, and under the cheek bone, went inside an inch behind the eye, and out of the top of the head in the center, two inches back of the line where the forehead and hair meet. After a few minutes the man was taken three quarters of a mile in a sitting position in a cart. The opening in the brain was two inches wide by three and a half inches long. In fifty-nine days the patient was abroad. The effect of the injury was the destruction of the equilibrum between his animal and intellectual faculties. The man lived until 1861, when Dr. Harlon secured the skull, which he exhibited, illustrative of the statements contained in his paper.

A Straw from Ohio.

A special judicial election has just taken place in the judicial district comprising the counties of Gallia, Athens, Meigs and Washington, and it has resulted in the election of Judge Loomis, Republican, by 1,815 majority, a gain of 327 in four counties since last fall's election. A similar ratio through the State would increase our majority by more than ten thousand votes.

THE New York *Tribune* thinks that the authorities should endeavor to put a stop to such disgusting exhibitions as walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours, and its requirements are in the following words: "Admit that no one will be killed by such a monstrous strain on his physical powers, is it not clear that any one's vital and muscular energies will be seriously impaired, his ability to work diminished, and his life probably shattered by it? We appeal for legal restraints on such gross abuses!" "Do thyself no harm," is the highest form of teaching proclaimed in the Christian code, but it is yet a problem how far it is wise to attempt to make a people strictly pious by legislation. We are just now trying to put down prize fighting. Let us do that well before we take up the decalogue against pedestrians of iron nerve and say "Thou shalt not walk." There is a tendency in human nature to rebel, and if you come the highly moral too strongly, that excessively stringent declaration, "Thou shalt not" requires delicate handling, lest the rougher spirits, in the "Whisky Ring" say "we will." Gently, please, one "shalt not" at the time.

BEECHER puts a question which a good many no doubt have been inclined to ask. He wants to know if the expulsion of Mr. Stuart for hymn singing was by a "Reformed" church, what must it have been before it was reformed! The *Protestant Churchman* refering to the above action, remarks that "as no *ex post facto* law could reach St. Paul, the Reformed Presbyterian Church will not undertake to suspend him by resolution." The press has commented very generally on the suspension of Mr. Stuart, and generally in the spirit of the following extract from the *Protestant Churchman*:

> "No more melancholy exhibition of intolerance and assumption could be exhibited in the nineteenth century. Such a judicatory will excite the pity, if not the contempt, of all who recognize the brotherhood of Christians and the oneness of Christs mystical body."

THE Lafayette *Courier*, in its account of the decoration of soldiers' graves at that place, says a wreath of flowers accompanied by a note from a little girl about ten years of age was exhibited. The note was addressed to Colonel Leaming, chairman of the Committee of arrangements, and was as follows:

> "COLONEL LEAMING—Will you please put this wreath upon some rebel soldier's grave? My dear papa is buried at Andersonville, and perhaps some little girl will be kind enough to put a few flowers upon his grave. JENNIE VERNON."

The reading of the note created a profound impression, and the wreath was deposited upon the grave of an unknown rebel soldier—the only one remaining in the cemetery.

IN the Maryland Democratic Convention a few days since, Mr. Chase was not spoken of in flattering terms. For instance, the Hon. H. W. Archer, referring to candidates, said names had been mentioned that "would disgrace the party," among them Judge Chase. He said "we want to nominate and elect men whose principles are in conformity with the Democratic party. We want no soldier, but a civilian," and he complimented Mr. Pendleton as the most proper person. Whereat the Convention applauded. Although others talked of surrendering everything for the sake of harmony, the Convention was decidedly for Pendleton.

IT is known that something more than a "coldness" has existed between General Grant and General Butler since the Fort Fisher affair; but it may not be known that a recent effort to produce a reconciliation failed, the position of General Butler being that there are two men whom he will not consent to regard as friends, to-wit: General Grant and Admiral Porter. Nevertheless the *Tribune* expresses itself as follows:

> We think it is a slander on General Butler to charge him with endeavoring to defeat the election of General Grant. It is one of those petty and foolish arguments which appeal to interest and passion of men, and not to their judgment.

IT is feared that the new Tammany Hall, New York, will not accommodate the Democratic National Convention, its capacity being for between four and five thousand persons seated. It is suggested that this would be altogether out of character for a city like New York with its almost limitless Democratic vote, and that therefore a temporary place of meeting capable of accommodating twenty or thirty thousand should be provided.

IT gives us sincere pleasure to be able to state that the New York *Herald* evinces a disposition to turn against Grant in favor of Chase. With the exception of Fremont, the *Herald* has never supported a candidate to the end, and he failed. Its predictions are never fulfilled, and it has the rare faculty of engaging on the losing side. Its influence on great questions is just nothing at all.

THOUSANDS of freedmen in and around Washington are anxious to find work. Whoever requires help of the kind, and will address a letter to Mrs. T. S. Griffin, Freedmen's Bureau, and send money to pay fare, will be supplied with good working hands, who will allow their fare to be deducted after they have earned it. Those who wish to aid the freedmen cannot do better than attend to this modest request.

REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE'S congregation in Boston have subscribed fifty thousand dollars towards erecting a new place of worship, which will be built at once on a novel plan. It will be square, and the light will come from above, instead of from windows at the side. The Indiana Place chapel is to be sold.

A celebrated lawyer once said that the three most troublesome clients he ever had were a young lady who wanted to be married, a married lady who wanted a divorce, and an old maid who didn't know what she wanted.

STATE POLITICS.

The contest for Congress in the Twentieth District among the Republican aspirants promises to be as unpleasant as the one of two years ago. Mr. Pettis, of Crawford county, Mr. Gilfillin, of Venango, and Rev. W. T. McAdams, of Mercer, are the three prominent candidates. It was understood that Clarion would not present a candidate, and Mr. Pettis was to get the vote of the county. This arrangement, however, has been upset, and Clarion now presents two candidates, Samuel M. Fox and G. W. Lathy.

The Meadville *Republican* reiterates the charge that Morrow B. Lowry is a candidate for United States Senator, and dares the honorable gentleman to demand the proof, which it is ready to produce at any moment.

Hon. M. C. Trout, of Mercer, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Twentieth District.

The Republicans of Blair county held their nominating Convention on Wednesday. A resolution was adopted approving of the course of Hon. D. J. Morrell in Congress, recommending his renomination and instructing him to appoint his own conferees from Blair county. On the thirty-first ballot, Joseph Robinson was nominated for Assembly; Register and Recorder, Col. D. M. Jones; District Attorney, John Dean; Treasurer, Major John M. Clark; Commissioner, David Henchey; Director of Poor, Stephen Hammon; Surveyor, James L. Gwin; Auditor, W. H. Canan; Coroner, T. Jeff. Williams. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Grant, Colfax and the Chicago platform. A motion was adopted instructing the Republican voters to vote at the next spring election on the question of adopting the Crawford county system.

The Democracy of Scranton, on Tuesday last, elected their entire ticket for municipal officers.

The Harrisburg *State Gward* says: The Republicans of Pennsylvania will be ably represented on the stump during the canvass for President. From what we learn, we can confidently state that Ex-Governor Curtin, William D. Kelley, John W. Forney, Wayne McVeigh, Morton McMichael, H. Bucher Swope, Benjamin H. Brewster, Gleni W. Scofield, Hon. Thos. Williams, L. W. Hall, George Landon, Prof. Wickersham, Frank Jordan, A. K. McClure, John Cessna and other able speakers will thoroughly canvass the State. All that is necesary is organization to make Pennsylvania give Grant fifty thousand majority.

The Republicans of Washington county will hold their nominating convention on Monday, 22d instant, in the Court House, Washington. At the primary meeting on Saturday, June 20th, the people will instruct their delegates as to voting for a change in the mode of making nominations.

Col. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington, has announced himself as a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-fourth District, but it is intimated that Hon. John L. Dawson may interfere with the Colonel's prospects.

Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, State Senator, brands as false the statement that he has been using his influence in Crawford county to secure the election of Legislators in his interest for the United States Senate. He says: "I am not a candidate, have not thought of being, and will not be."

A Grant Club has been organized at Huntingdon, with Captain A. S. Harrison as President, and our friend, M. S. Lytle, as Corresponding Secretary.

The Democracy of Greene county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Joseph Sedgwick; Commissioner, Michael M. McClelland; Poor House Director, A. M. Temple; Auditor, Simon Rinehart; Surveyor, George Hoge.

STATE NEWS.

Ex-Governor Bigler and son are erecting a large steam saw mill in Clearfield.

The population of Lancaster is estimated at twenty two thousand.

Senator G. D. Coleman, of Lebanon county, who has large iron interests in that locality, reported an income last year of $78,722.

Tuesday, June 16th, has been selected as the time for the laying of the corner stone of "Carrier Seminary," at Clarion. Bishops Simpson and Kingsley will be present and deliver addresses on the occasion.

The new church of the Evangelical Association at Knoxville, Jefferson county, Pa., will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, June 21st, 1868.

On Tuesday last, at Williamsport, as the Independent Fire Company were trying their engine, the pipe escaped from the men who had it in charge, throwing them down and striking a son of Daniel Garvey, a lad aged about ten years, on the head, dashing his brains out, causing death in a short time. The unfortunate casualty was purely accidental.

From the report of the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania, for the year 1867, we learn that more than two-thirds of the total tonnage of railroads of the State last year, consisted of mineral productions as follows: Anthracite coal, 15,482,140; bituminous coal, 4,931,387; petroleum, 834,624; pig iron, 628,779; railroad iron, 358,959; other iron or castings, 849,227½; iron and other ores, 1,501,564½; lime and limestone, 736,654¼. Total, 24,821,317¼.

The Pennsylvania State Medical Association will hold its annual meeting in Harrisburg, commencing on Wednesday, June 10th. The sessions will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives, and the Dauphin County Society have taken measures to give their medical brethren a warm reception. A complimentary banquet will be given on Thursday evening at the "Bolton House," and on Friday a visit will be made to the State Lunatic Hospital.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, will hold their fifteenth Annual Conclave at Scranton, Luzerne county, commencing to-morrow, 9th inst. There will be an address delivered and a parade of the Sir Knights in full uniform.

A disastrous accident happened on the Broad Top and Huntingdon Railroad on Friday. A train of twenty-five loaded coal cars was passing over the trestle bridge at Rough and Ready station, when it gave way under their weight, precipitating the entire train of cars, together with the tank of the engine, a distance of some fifty feet. Mr. Samuel Reed, brakesman, is reported killed, and another man on the train, named Alfred Houpt, had his wrist dislocated, and was otherwise injured about the body. His wounds are not of a serious nature. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company went promptly to the assistance of the Huntingdon and Broad Top road with men and machinery, and it is expected the repairs will be completed and trains pass over the trestle to-day.

Thomas McCarty, a discharged employee on the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad, was given lodgings at the house of one David Barry, near Franklin, on the night of the 30th ult. During the night, McCarty proceeded to the bedside of Barry, while the latter and his wife were asleep, and fired the contents of a revolver into the body of the man causing his death the day following. The commissioners of Venango county offer a reward of three hundred dollars for the arrest of McCarty.

Anecdote of General Grant.

During the Petersburg campaign of 1864 several privates were engaged in unloading barrels of "salt horse" from a transport at City Point, and were in charge of a Lieutenant of a New York Regiment, who took every occasion to show his authority. To one of his abusive remarks one of the privates made reply, whereupon the Lieutenant administered severe kicks to the offender, who offered no resistance, but continued on with his work. A short, thick-set man, wearing a slouched hat, and a rather seedy officer's cloak, who had been standing by for some time, hereupon threw of his cloak and coat and proceeded to help to unload the transport.

After the task was accomplished, the officer donned his coat and cloak and asked the Lieutenant, in very civil terms, his name and regiment.

"Lieutenant ——, of the —— New York Volunteers. By what authority do you dare ask such a question?"

"Report yourself immediately to your Colonel under arrest, by order of General Grant, for cruelty to your men, and remember that abuse of privates by officers is not tolerated by the present commander of the army," replied the "thick-set" officer, lighting a cigar, and walking slowly away.

Crop Prospect.

The Chicago *Journal* has good reports concerning the crop prospect, derived from a practical, observing gentleman who has been down through the center of Illinois to Cairo, and as far South as Gainesville, Alabama, and who returned to this city a day or two ago. The wheat harvest is in full blast in Alabama and Mississippi, and commenced a week ago. He reports extensive crops of small grains through all that section, and says the corn looks splendidly; is over six feet high, strong, vigorous, and already in tassel. The planters feel highly encouraged at the good prospects before them.

In Southern Illinois the corn is just fairly up, and in many places the planting is not finished yet; but, then, the appearance of the extensive fields of heavy waving wheat seems to make amends for the poor show for corn. The wheat stands thick on the ground, as far North as Springfield, and on every hand presents a magnificent appearance.

A SALT LAKE CITY letter says that the Mormons are making extraordinary efforts to destroy the grasshoppers. Gates and sacks are put into the creeks, the grasshoppers being driven into the streams and caught in the sacks, and destroyed. In some of the creeks, a few feet wide, twenty bushels daily are thus caught and killed. Many are pounded with shovels, or burned with straw laid on the ground. Sometimes a brush harrow, affixed to two wheels, is drawn over the ground This, however, is of little use where the soil is soft.

PERSONAL.

—Galignani has the following: "M. Gaudin is said to have made a chemical discovery which may cause quite a revolution in jewelry. He has succeeded in obtaining crystalized masses that may be cut into any shape and colored in every possible way. They are exceedingly hard, and will cut glass. It is asserted that he has had a whole set of 'diamond' ear-rings, bracelets, and necklaces made with these crystals of his."

—In a letter hitherto unpublished, dated August, 1857, the late Lord Brougham explained to a curious correspondent his now famous saying, "The schoolmaster is abroad." His Lordship wrote: 'The expression to which Mr. —— refers, of the schoolmaster being abroad, was first used by Lord Brougham in the debate, January 29, 1828, in the House of Commons. What he meant was that the schoolmaster was in the field to instruct the people, and that they had no occasion to fear oppression from other quarters. It had been a common saying before that the soldier was abroad, and would have his own in the world."

—General Lee has written a letter to the editor of the Yale *Courant*, denying the truth of the recent account of alleged outrages by students of the college of which he is President, and saying that he had hoped the previous denials by others had satisfied all fair-minded persons.

—The following, which might be called a hymn, is almost as good as anything found in "Rouse's Version." It was written by Lord Brougham:

> "There is a God," all Nature cries;
> A thousand tongues proclaim
> His arm almighty, mind all-wise,
> And bid each voice in chorus rise
> To magnify His name.
>
> Thy name, great Nature's Sire divine,
> Assiduous we adore;
> Rejecting godheads at whose shrine
> Benighted nations blood and wine
> In vain libations pour.
>
> Yon countless worlds in boundless space
> Myriads of miles each hour
> Their mighty orbs as curious trace,
> As the blue circle studs the face
> Of that enameled flower.
>
> But Thou, too, madest that floweret gay
> To glitter in the dawn;
> The hand that fixed the lamp of day,
> The blazing comet launched away,
> Painted the velvet lawn.
>
> "As fall a sparrow to the ground
> Obedient to Thy will,"
> By the same law those globes wheel round,
> Each drawing each, yet all still found
> In one eternal system bound
> One order to fulfil.

—The rumored illness of the Emperor Napoleon, though resting on uncertain authority, has naturally directed attention to the probable fortunes of the empire in the event of his death. The fortunes of no other great nation in the world are so bound up with the life of its ruler as those of France. Napoleon stands far in advance of his ministers and his lawmakers; he is the oracle whom Europe consults on all occasions. The infant Napoleon, who is to have France for his inheritance, will be fortunate if he inherits all the skill which has made France so perfect an example of centralized power.

—Bad stories are told of the Czar. His late "apoplexy" is said to have been Russian for delirium tremens.

—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who has just proposed to abdicate in favor of the King of Prussia, is Ernest II., fifty years old and childless. He is a brother of the late Prince Albert, and the heir to the throne is the Duke of Edinburgh the sailor prince. Queen Victoria has been requested as guardian of her son's right to allow the duchy to pass to King William. It has only 159,431 inhabitants, and covers only 816 square miles.

—President Johnson purchased, several months since, a five hundred acre farm, about six miles from his former residence at Greenville, Tennessee, and which contains two fine flouring mills. The name of the postoffice at the place has been changed from Henderson to "Home," and the people of the country will be perfectly willing that Johnson should make it his home as long as he chooses, after March 4, or sooner, if he prefer.

—One of the lady reporters, at the recent Woman's Rights Convention at New York, was dressed in orange colored silk—silk Knickerbocker pants, loose vest, and flowing tunic tightened around the waist. The Knickerbocker pants are finished by elastics, the remainder of the leg encased in thin flesh-colored skin-tight stockings. The reporter who belongs to the *Revolution* dresses in black, without hoops, immense Panama hat, disheveled hair, green stockings and prunella gaiters. If it is in such fantastics that the advocates of woman's rights array themselves, what may we expect when they obtain them?

—Fanny Kemble read at Philadelphia, Monday, for the benefit of the boys of the Lincoln institute, who are orphans of soldiers or sailors who fell in the war. At the close of the reading the boys, numbering nearly one hundred, dressed in army blue, entered the hall, and each presented Mrs. Kemble with a bouquet, until she was fairly covered with flowers.

—New York lost last year, Ole Bull, Ristori and Parepa. The latter will return from California in November, and give a series of concerts, assisted by a troupe which will include Levy, the wonderful cornet player, who appeared with Parepa on her first tour in this country. Miss Jenny Landsman, the contralto singer who accompanied Ole Bull on his tour a few weeks since, will soon go to Europe to pursue her musical studies.

—Mr. Buchanan gave explicit directions in regard to his funeral to his executors on the Saturday preceding his decease. He requested that there should be no showy or expensive monument over his grave, but that there should be a simple but substantial tombstone, the capstone to be of the finest and most durable marble, on which he directed should be cut in Roman letters the following inscription, and nothing more: "Here rests the remains of James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791; died at his residence at Wheatland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on——[adding the day of my death, which is so near.]" In the same interview with his executor, who was one of his intimate friends, he said: "The principles of the Christian religion were instilled in my mind in my youth, and from all I have observed and experienced in the long life Providence has vouchsafed to me, I have only become more strengthened in my conviction of the divine character of the Savior, and the power of atonement through His redeeming grace and mercy." At the conclusion of the interview he remarked, in reply to an expressed hope that he might live to see the country finally restored to peace and prosperity and his career fully vindicated: "My dear friend, I have no fear of the future. Posterity will do me full justice. I have always felt and still feel that I discharged every public duty imposed upon me conscientiously. I have no regret for any public act of my life, and history will vindicate my memory from every unjust aspersion."

—Crosses of the "Order of the Crown of Italy" were bestowed upon favorites quite freely on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Humbert. An Italian journal, thinking the recipients of many of them unworthy the decoration, satirized them and the Government in an epigram, which is thus translated:

> "In barbarous times, with careless toss,
> Men hung the thieves upon the cross;
> In gentler times, with 'by your leaves,'
> Men hang a cross upon the thieves."

The Government showed its appreciation of the joke by suppressing the joker.

—Robert Heller, whose real name is W. H. Palmer, has got in the English Bankruptcy Court. Having performed many conjaring tricks for the benefit of the public he will probably now perform one for his own benefit and get himself out. His debts are reported at £2,665, and citizens of New York and Washington, to whom they are chiefly owing, will learn with melancholy interest that the assets are too insignificant to be mentioned by the correspondent who tells the story. The inexhaustible bottle and hat are exhausted, and the rich storehouses from which Palmer *alias* Heller drew vast treasures of fabulous value on the stage are empty to his creditors' gaze.

—The Albany *Argus* says that quite a scene occurred at the New York Central depot, in that city, on Tuesday last. A lady of that city detected her husband at the depot attempting to desert her and her children, to accompany another female, destined for Cincinnati, on her journey. The wife attacked her liege, but would-be-false, lord, and drove him home before her. The affair produced great excitement.

—The Lynchburg *Virginian* is responsible for this gushing paragraph: "Among the distinguished strangers in this city last week were Gen. Robert E. Lee and the Rev. William E. Munsey. Neither had ever seen the other, but happening to meet in one of our streets, Mr. Munsey at once recognized the General, stopped, stepped off the sidewalk, uncovered his head and stood motionless until he had passed. Gen. Lee, in recognition, respectfully raised his hat. Not a word was spoken, but the great heart of the eloquent divine was so moved at meeting the grand old hero that the tears welled up to his eyes and ran down his hollow cheeks. It was the spontaneous tribute of genius and virtue to greatness and goodness."

—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has lately returned to Hartford from her Florida residence. She has a very pretty place there on the St. John's river. Mrs. S. says the Southern people are no more inclined to resist the laws, or to foster the spirit of rebellion, than Vermont is. She tested the real feeling of the people, in her somewhat extended journey all over Florida, and found them so kind that they would even surrender their own sleeping accommodations to her. They desire only peace and the restoration of the Union.

—Says the New York *Mail*: "Fighting Joe Hooker" would hardly be recognized by his comrades in arms—a confirmed invalid, the victim of paralysis, dependent on others. His return to America without improvement in health is a subject of deep regret, not only to his warm personal friends but to all who remember the heroism of American leaders with pride. The news that the health of Mrs. Hooker has been lost while vainly exerting herself in the work of restoring her hero-husband, is a subject of still more painful interest. She has been known to the country as the most brilliant woman in Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West. Few women in the country, indeed, have attained a more enviable position in society, and none have filled their places with more dignity and elegance. This couple, so brilliant in social and military reputation, and still young, return to our country broken down in health and in spirits.

The New Religious Movement.

The "Free Religious Association," which was organized in Boston last fall, held its first business and public meeting on Saturday last. The association is based on the idea of religious freedom, and seeks to solve the religious problem of the age on the ground of intellectual liberty. Some of the leading minds of Boston and New England sympathize with the objects of the association. All the stereotyped ideas of sectarianism are discarded by it, and, while it attacks no sect or belief, it seeks to involve the great truths it would establish from nature. The President of the association is Octavius B. Frothingham. Among the Vice Presidents are such men as Robert Dale Owen and Thomas W. Higginson. During the past year leading radicals of foreign countries have written letters asking questions about the association, and it is the purpose of the managers to secure a publication fund for the printing and distribution of books, to establish a permanent series of lectures, and also a reverent and progressive newspaper in Boston.

President Frothingham, in his opening speech, stated the interests of the society. By "Religious" was meant—not Christian, and more or less than Jew. By "Religious" was meant such an association as could and does take in every kind of belief on moral questions which obtain in civilized lands. Here all were welcome. The Unitarian, the Universalist, the Infidel, the Catholic, the Episcopal, the Presbyterian, the Radical, the Baptist, the Theist and Atheist, the Spiritualist, every one was welcome. The object was the education of truth.

Mr. James Freeman Clarke made a speech similar to the sentiments expressed by the former speaker; but the speech of Robert Collyer was the one of the meeting. Here it is:

ADDRESS OF ROBERT COLLYER.

MY DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS: I am sorry Mr. Clarke gave you his biography, for I hoped he would hold it off and give me a chance to say mine, which is all the speech I have. [Laughter.] Before going on, however, I want to scold Brother Clarke, whom I love from the bottom of my soul—and may God bless him—[renewed merriment]—for having assailed at first sight Brother Frothingham because they can't do him so much good as his Orthodox Unitarianism. Why he has no right to pitch in yet, until he sees how this association will come out. [Applause.] It may lead us all higher up, and if it does I want to be counted in. I, too, welcome it as a newborn child of God, and I hope to see it grow from being merely a declarer of the views of differing many, into being a full formed system, which can bind all our energies into one effort to lift humanity up to God. [Loud applause.] Then, I say, don't assail it now, it is in swaddling clothes. [Laughter.] It has to grow, and the babe has certainly been spanked into great animation to-day already. [Intense mirth.] By and by, when it has passed through the measles, the whooping cough, and the scarlet fever, if it must have that, it will come out vigorous and strong. [Applause.] And now I have rebuked brother Clarke, just because, like him, I am an Orthodox Unitarian too, and I guess having passed five and forty, I will "stay up." You know how my boyhood was rocked in the cradle of a fear of the fury of hell fire, [sensation], you know how God, I am convinced, led me into Methodism, and led me from the anvil to the pulpit. [Loud applause.] When I was a Methodist, I thought Methodism was the largest, noblest, broadest belief that lifted a man towards Heaven. Well, I honor and revere it, and love it now, but with no claim or pretence of consistency. I have only to add that I felt God lifted me into a better doctrine—at least better to my soul—and I had no choice but to follow on. Now, I must tell Brother Frothingham that all my reliance in all this has not been science, although I believe science is the handmaid of Christianity, and that both together they will sweep all things into their bosom—but my reliance has been Christ as God in man and God to man. [Much applause.] I long to be like him in two things. I long to be able to stand up before the rich and the mighty and the proud, and preserve, as he did, truth and dignity in all their sweetness. [You would.] I long, too, to be able to emulate his independence and goodness when he sat down with an abandoned woman at the well of Samaria and talked to her of her wickedness, her duty and her destiny. [Sensation.] Ah, Robert Collyer, would you have the courage to seat yourself down beside a public prostitute on the corner of Clark and Lake streets, in Chicago, and talk to her of Christ? I fear you would not. [Yes, and applause.] Would you not be looking round to see if Dr. Plummer was not on one corner and Dr. Patton on another, both eager to report that Collyer had been talking to a woman of the town? Collyer, I fear you would. [No, no, and much applause.]"

The above remarks were received with great applause, and we must be content without notice of the speeches of Olympia Brown and John Weiss, Rational minister of Waterbury, Mass. Sufficient has been given to show the character of the movement.

From Speaker Colfax.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

[To the Editor of the South Bend Register.]

I noticed yesterday a letter in a Chicago paper, written from South Bend, complaining of the recent remission of duties, by Congress, on the great bell at Notre Dame, in our county. As I am responsible for this action, and acknowledged the right of my constituents to know the reasons for my course, I write you, not to apologize for it, but to justify it, to every candid mind.

By law "all *instruments, casts of bronze*, marble, &c., imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical, literary or religious purposes, or for the use of any college or academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States," are admitted *free of duty*. Under this law, and very soon after its passage, the great Boston organ was imported duty free under a decision by Mr. Chase, when Secretary of the Treasury. Although organs and bells are both musical in their character, both producing sound, one giving its melody within the walls of such institution and the other without, the Collector of the Port of New York decided that the duty on the bell must be paid, and the case came therefore, on appeal before Congress. As the petitioners were my constituents, and as I believe their claim to be just under the law and above official decision, I willingly presented their petition, and also went before the Committee of Ways and Means, to which it was referred, to explain it.

This committee, or rather those who were on it when the law was passed, drafted this very section. And they unanimously decided that the application came within both its letter and intent; not only on the precedent of the organ decision, but because the definition of "bronze," the word used in the law, is "a compound of copper and tin, used for statues, bells," &c.; and that a "cast" is "whatever is cast in a mould," as all bells are.—*See Webster's Dictionary.*

General Schenck, the Chairman of the Committee, reported, therefore, favorably on the bill, explained it to the House, and it passed unanimously. In the Senate, the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance of which Senator Morrill, of Vermont, who was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee when the above law was drafted and reported, is now a member. That committee also decided unanimously in its favor, and after explanation of the bill by Senator Sherman, its Chairman, it passed the Senate without division, or vote by yeas and nays.

I might add that the bell is composed of ninety-four per cent of Lake Superior copper, and six per cent of tin—so that it is almost entirely American in its material.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The Weather and the Crops.

The accounts of the condition of the growing crops continue to be good. The anxiety respecting the effects of the recent prolonged term of wet weather seems to have been groundless. We have had more cloudy, wet days this month than we had in in the same month in several preceding years. But the average fall of rain is less than during the corresponding period in former years. This is proved by meteorological observations in this city and elsewhere. In certain localities in Illinois an the adjoining States there have been freshets which destroyed considerable property. In South Carolina and in parts of Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia there are also some complaints.

But, taking the average of the entire country, we are warranted by reliable accounts from private sources, and after a careful collation of the reports of the local papers, in concluding not only that the crops have on the whole suffered no damage, but they never looked better at this season of the year. This rain in May was very general, and was evenly distributed. There was a thorough soaking of the ground which was precisely the one thing needed after the long Winter's frost and snow. From Western New York we hear that there has not been too much rain. Even Rochester and Albany have not had the usual Spring freshets this year. In low flat localities there have been inundations, but no damages to speak of. From New England and the Western States the accounts are similar. The rains seem to have been of a character to remove the danger that farmers dread—a Summer drouth. The rivers, creeks, and wells have been filled; the ground is thoroughly soaked, and all that is now required is hot weather in order to realize the promise of a most bountiful harvest.

It is many years since the weather was so favorable for Winter wheat; the Spring rains, notwithstanding all the discontent, appear to have been no less porpitious, and we will indulge in the hope that the Summer sun will fulfil the promise of the year. The season has been unusually backward. The weather in April was almost a prolongation of Winter, and Spring planting will be late. There is no chance for small triumphs in the early garden vegetable line this year. But vegetation, under the influence of sunshine, will burst forth with unusual fertility. We shall pass from Spring to Summer almost at a bound. Already we hear from all parts that the luxuriance of the grass crops is something wonderful. A bountiful hay crop means cheap eggs, milk and, ultimately, cheaper beef. Cereals of all kinds exhibit a promise that leave nothing to be desired. Nothing but a most unusually cold, severe Summer can prevent the finest and most bountiful harvest that has been ever known in the United States.

THE young married women in Hungary, the land of pretty women, have recently been highly excited about the important question which of them is to be the wet nurse of the expected baby of the Queen of Hungary, as the Empress of Austria is called in the land of the Magyars, It had been given out that the handsomest and strongest young married woman was to suckle the royal and imperial baby, and over one hundred photographs were sent to the doctor who was to choose the nurse. This modern Paris decided in favor of a beautiful young woman of Serasgus, who has already arrived at Pesth, where she is the observed of all observers. She is to receive five thousand florins for her trouble, and a liberal pension for her whole life.

Grant and the Israelites.

[From the New York Jewish Messenger of June 5th.]

It appears necessary to again state the position of American Israelites on the anti-Grant question.

Politicians who are thoroughly indifferent to any other interest beside their own personal profit are striving to embroil the Hebrews as a body in the approaching campaign, by dwelling upon the wrong done them by one of the candidates for the Presidency in his general order, "expelling Jews as a class from the Department of the Tennessee." We do not suppose his "order" has been forgotten, and it is certainly probable that many Israelites will on this account vote against Grant for the Presidency.

But no sensible Jews are taking part in the public meeting called at St. Louis to oppose Grant. They would only be the tools of designing politicians who have no love for the Union, and who seek to create a sentiment in favor of principles and men antagonistic to the true interests of all good citizens. If Hebrew members of the Republican party decline to support its candidate, they will certainly do so on their individual account and need no pressure. They will not identify themselves *as Jews* with any partisan movement. Judaism has nothing in common with partisan politics. Each Synagogue is like each Church, by no means a unit on politics, or on science or on society questions. Mr. Beecher may be a good Republican, but there are members of his church who like to hear him preach on every subject except politics. A minister of a Jewish congregation once preached a political sermon, to the surprise and regret of his brethren. The experiment has not often been repeated. Israelites are too intelligent and too self-asserting to be driven or led by their ministers, especially in matters that have no connection with religion. Much less can they be influenced as a body by aspiring politicians, who care for them only as so many votes secured, or as so much capital made for *men* rather than for *principles*.

We have personally our own politics—but we cannot force our views upon our readers—save in this way, to confirm them as a resolute determination to talk and work and vote in politics as they please, without reference to religious predilections, and without regard to the pressure of partisan leaders, and furthermore, to urge them to give no countenance to any movement calculated to involve the Hebrews as a body in any political contest. There is no religious issue; If Israelites are disinclined to support a candidate like Grant, they exercise their suffrage as American citizens, and not as Hebrews.

We ask our brethren of the press to take cognizance of this "platform," which represents the sentiments of the better class of Israelites, without distinction of party.

"What God has Called Pure."

Sixteen years ago, Madame Sarti gave physiological lectures in New York, to ladies. One day there came to her rooms a mother, with twin boys, ten years old. She asked Madam Sarti to show to the children the wax model of a female body with which she lectured, and to give to them her usual full description and explanation of every organ and its use. The womb was represented in the seventh month of pregnancy with twins. When Madame Sarti reached this, she was about to pass it by without mention. "Stop," said the mother, "that is precisely what I most wish my little sons to see." Then as the two children looked with earnest wonder on the two tiny bodies, locked tightly in each other's embrace, she said, "My darlings, you know I have often told you how for nine long months you lay close together, in that wonderful little room which God has made in the mother's body. Now you can see just how it was. See how much mamma must love you, and how dreadful it would be if you did not love each other." When Madame Sarti told us this story, the tears stood in her eyes, and she said, in her broken English, "Oh! I did like to bless that woman! What men will she make those boys to be!"

There are mothers who will read this with a hasty blush and half-sneer. It is of no use to speak to such; we have tried it, and we have not found any words which they can understand. But there are other mothers who will pause; and, while they are perhaps a little startled, will have a thrill of earnest questioning: "Is this really what ought to be done? How could I do it? How can I be sure that it would be best?" To these we stretch out our hands, and cry, "What God has called pure shall we call impure, and withold it from his little ones? Shall we allow the holiest of his mysteries to be rudely handled by coarse men and women in their hearing, to be defiled and overlain with lies, to be made a savor of death unto death to them, instead of a savor of life unto life? All this we do if we delay for one unnecessary hour the telling them all that they can understand—and they can understand all that we know—of the great laws of the human body, of sex, and reproduction."—*A "Mother," in the Independent.*

Science Advances.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious Bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while HOSTETTER'S has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health and strength.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in public estimation, and its beneficient effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach, of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation, after years of careful study and sitting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

FOR SORE, WEAK, INFLAMED EYES AND EYELIDS.

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d* A. S. HALE & CO., Hartford, Conn.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of A. A. RANKIN, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them immediately for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately to the undersigned.
DAVID RANKIN, Administrator.

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d*

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF SCHOOL DISTRICT ACCOUNTS, UNION TOWNSHIP, Allegheny county, Pa.

Receipts and Expenditures for 1867. Tax rate, 10 mills on the dollar of valuation.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amount of tax duplicate..		$2,746 03
Deduct lost tax and exonerations	$389 86	
Deduct Collector's commissions	117 81	507 67
Net amount of tax received......		2,238 35
Add state Appropriation rec'd.		231 00
Add balance on hand from last year........		318 34
Add last instalment of sale of old school house........		10 00
Add amount due from late Treasurer's Executors........		10 00
Total receipts........		$2,807 69

EXPENDITURES.

Paid to three Male Teachers $47 50 per month each, for 8 months........	$1,140 00	
Paid to three Female Teachers $34 per month each, for 8 mos	816 00	
Paid for repairing school houses at Mt. Pisgah........	244 66	
Paid fuel and contingencies....	269 16	
Paid to West Pittsburgh Borough for tuition........	26 90	
Paid to Treasurer per centage.	58 31	
Paid to Secretary for services...	30 00	
Paid to Printers for advertising	20 50	
Total expenditures........		2,605 53
Balance on hand........		$ 202 16

THOMAS STEVENSON, President.
GEO. MARSHALL, Secretary.
Examined and found correct, May 26, 1868.
J. S. HOLMES,
GEO. CARNAHAN,
Auditors.

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